Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 50 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
28th February	Karmala ..	8983
6th March ..	Nayanzat	6695
13th „ ..	Khyber ..	8946
13th „ ..	Bremen ..	11540 extra
20th „ ..	Devanha ..	8902
27th „ ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers	
26th February	Karoa ..	East South Africa; Noon
1st March ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath. Ports
4th „ ..	Chakla ..	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hagano Maru	M Tommits	3819	15th Feb	26th Feb
Kimi Maru	..	3193	26th Feb	3rd Mar
*Yetorofu Maru	Y Arakida	4 41	28th Feb	3rd Mar.
Tenshin Maru	J Hideshima	4021	28th Feb	12th Mar
Kotsu Maru	..	3135	29th Feb.	5th Mar.

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Allice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—137 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,690.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	O Imai zumi	28th „	10th Mar	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S Arai	28th „	10th Mar	„
Shingo Maru	..	12th Mar	2 rd „	„

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. " LOYALTY. "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jalanath".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,0
RESERVE FUND	61,00,0

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special ar rangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.

Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,393/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£760,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14. Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,700 0 0
Reserve Funds	18,30,852 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Mujtan City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Amballa City
Gujrat	Lyallpur	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

MUKHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
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Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
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Poona City.

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Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 26,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

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It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
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Estd. 1891.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

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Georgette Hats	at „	15	0	0	„
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at „	20	0	0	„
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs.	10 & „	12	8	0 „

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 479.

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MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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ARE YOU **IN INDIA** ARE YOU

Then by means of the renowned Bhargava's

HEALTH of INDIA
India's Leading Salt

You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the Impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the

CLIMATE of INDIA

'Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
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Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
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'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

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IN THE BONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Oil man's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
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Is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.
The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.
C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
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Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS,
40 WOODEN TOYS
well polished and coloured
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 10 per piece
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace & borders suitable for Ladies
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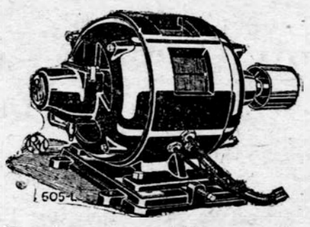

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Kola Tonic ! Kola Tonic
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Kola—an admirable pick-me-up.
Kola—is a stimulant to the brain
Kola—is a boon to inebriates.
Kola—possesses special merit.
Kola—energy in every dose.
Kola—for young or old
A phia of 32 doses Price Re. 1. Postage as. 5
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Agent :
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Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, genera debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
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... of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us

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WELFARE work is preventing sickness and death by proper care and feeding.
HELP those who cannot help themselves by attending the great

Children's Welfare Exhibition

at the Prince of Wales' Museum
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on MARCH 8th-13th,
in BOMBAY
where Health Exhibits, Cinemas and Lantern Slides will be shewn.
Lectures and Exhibits on
Maternity:
Diseases of Children
Health Conditions:
Infant Feeding:
Fevers and Mosquitoes:
Flies and Fly-borne Diseases and their Effects upon Children.
Beautiful Tableaux (English and Indian Scenes)
Arranged by Mrs. Curtis.
Country Dances,
Arranged by Mrs. Meade.
Monster Fancy Fair,
Arranged by Mrs. Marten & Mrs. Street.
Exhibit Children's Work,
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Dancing Hall,
Cocoanut Shies, Fortune Tellers,
Houp La, Bran Pie,
Magic Well, and all sorts of Competitions.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A PROPOSED NEW WOOLLEN MILLS, AT CAWNPORE. Innumerous applications for shares have been and are being received daily. Interested Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to make haste (to register name and number of shares of Rs. 100 each) to avoid disappointment before 20-3-20. Scheme, Prospectus and other particulars are under compilation and will shortly be out. Agents' applications wishing to sell shares are thankfully declined. Apply to Box No. 125 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8913

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced ACCOUNTS CLERKS. Apply ARMY NAVY STORES. 8982

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED an ASSISTANT, chiefly for mounting and reception room work. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 8989

WANTED—A temporary Hindu CLERK for work in the Native General Library. Apply to the LIBRARIAN, Khetwadi Main Road. 8992

WANTED—An ATTORNEY to work as Assistant in a well going Attorney's Firm. Apply to Box No. 118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT for Tobacco Department. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 9002

WANTED—A smart GODOWN-KEEPER for the Shri Krishna Stores Co., Ltd. Apply personally to The MANAGER, Hornby Road, Bombay. 9001

WANTED—Two CLERKS, knowing office work and correspondance of a cotton exporting firm. Apply sharp to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8843

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Correspondence in English properly. Apply to JOOMABHOY SHARIF & SONS, 40, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9. 8973

WANTED—A SOLDIER CLERK TYPIST with pay Rs. 35 p.m. and also free clothing and rations. Apply to the OFFICER, Commanding Depot, 1-123rd Outram's Rifles Mhow, with testimonial and speed.

WANTED by a Mercantile Firm, CLERKS with some knowledge of Accounts and Typewriting. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8963

WANTED—A MOTOR LORRY DRIVER on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 W. A. per month. Apply sharp to the AG. HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality, with copies of testimonials. 8967

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent SHORT HAND TYPIST, preferably with experience of engineering terms. Please apply with full particulars and testimonials to the MANAGER, Tata Power Company, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8984

WANTED—An energetic EURASIAN GENTLEMAN as MANAGER of a Motor Conveyance Co. in Mofussil. Pay Rs. 80—100 p.m. Please apply to A. P. SARAIYA, Manek Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, or to P. J. Vakil, Gogha, (Kathiawar). 8996

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—WORK during spare hours by intelligent youth, thorough knowledge of office routine accounts, typing (speed 60) and canvassing. Apply Box No. 138 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8994

DISTINGUISHED experienced DOUBLE-GRADUATE, holding responsible position in business firm is open for work in mornings and evenings as Secretary, Tutor, Companion, Correspondent for decent remuneration, preferably with Board and lodging in addition in respectable Hindu family. Apply Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8986

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS all throughout India for the sale of shares of the Mekhlipara Tea Co., Ltd. For terms, etc., please apply to Messrs. B. SIRDAR & Co., 2, Garstin's Place, Calcutta. 8569

WANTED—well ventilated and well furnished FLAT with Bath-room at Colaba Cuffe Parade or somewhere near Bandstand for a French couple. Write to MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Jeve Bazar. 8:54

FOR SALE.

A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR, FOR SALE Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road, Station. p 8875

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & Co., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

FOR SALE.

SHARE BROKERS—Gentlemen desirous to sell or purchase shares of the Cement and other limited companies Gwalior State will please apply to—TAYAL & CO., GWALIOR. 8631

FOR SALE.—Excellent opportunity.—One Complete WORKSHOP, consisiting Lathes Drilling Machine, Shaping machine Electric Motor. Apply Box No. 102, Advr. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8832

FOR SALE—Brand New American Steel Shelving 8ft. by 9ft. by 1½ft. divided into three compartments of trays 2ft, 3ft, 4ft. wide each, in eight vertical units. Excellent for office records. Apply A. I. BAJAN, 289, Hornby Road. 8998

FOR SALE.—Several large landed properties at Mormugao and Sanvardem, suitable sites for Buildings, Commercial, Industrial and Bungalow on principal streets and close to Railway Station. It would be worth whil to learn particulars at once apply. THOMA CAESER, Mormugao, Portuguese India. 894

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF JODKA HALF ROUND TEAK SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 60,000 (Sixty thousand) Jodka teak half round metre gauge sleepers 6ft. by 9in. by 4½in., which will be received by the Manager of this Railway at his office at Bhavnagar Para up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1920, for delivery into Railway wagons at Bhavnagar Ters. or Bunder. Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Undersigned at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 24-2-1920. 9006

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET—Or long lease, a suitable up-to-date spacious ground floor well-suited for Bank purposes at the junction of Hornby Road. Apply sharp Box No. 100, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 8939

NOTICE.

WE shall commence business as Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, from the first day of March, 1920, at the Marwari Bazar.

JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & Coy.,
5, Dalal Street, Bombay.
24-2-1920. 8935

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS,

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Contractors for works to be executed in connection with Construction of new Railway lines and will be received up to 11th March, 1920.

Plans and other particulars regarding the proposed works can be seen on application to the office of the.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
for Railways and Communications,
Baroda State.
Baroda, 23rd February, 1920. 8950

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of February 1920 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, resolution to the following effect, viz.:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that one or more persons to be named by the meeting be appointed liquidator or liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

2. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part, and the Tata Mills Ltd. of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Tata Mills Ltd. in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company Oriental Buildings Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day March 1920 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the abovementioned meeting, and of considering, and if thought fit, confirming as Special Resolutions the abovementioned resolutions.

The draft agreement referred to in the second resolution will be open to inspection of the members at the registered office of the Company between 23rd and 26th instant during office hours.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) K. M. COOPER.
Secretary.

Oriental Buildings,
Fort, Bombay,
The 14th day of February, 1920. 8716

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SAVAKSHAW BOMANJI RUMWALLA and DARABSHA BOMANJI RUMWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell their undermentioned property, situate at Ghatcooper excluding therefrom the Bungalo in which they reside and a piece of land admeasuring 4000 square yards or thereabouts surrounding the said Bungalow to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Meadows Street, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THOSE cultivated and uncultivated pieces of land of the "Suti" and "Mafi Istafa" tenures and the grass and bhat land fields trees shrubs and vsh khaddies, situate at the village of Ghat Cooper Turf Trombay in the Taluka of Trombay in the Thana Collectorate formerly standing in the name of Jehangir Framji Kawasji Banaji deceased and then in the name of Hirabai, widow of Dadabhai Jamasji Rumwalla deceased and now in the name of Bomanji Dadabhai Rumwalla deceased in the Register and Survey Books of the said Thana Collectorate and in the Books of the Khote Haji Soomar, containing by admeasurement 167 acres and 3 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows Viz. on or towards the East by a Tank and a stream water called "Koondacha", on od towards the West by a hill called "Goorchar Marcholi", on or towards the North by a field called Dhoopondies and by the lands or fields formerly of Caitan Sallu Parrel Jambu Kurria Kohun Khatao Raghu Pitambur and others and now in the tenure or occupation of Shavakshaw Bomanji. Darabshaw Bomanji, Raghu Pitamber, and others, on or towards the South partly by the properties formerly of Parshottam Nathoo, Haji Sumar and others and now of Javerbai, widow of Parshottam Nathu, Haji Sumar and others and partly by a well called "Merckbecha", also known by the name of "Khambiacha" Verra and, partly by a well and also by the Service Hill and which said pieces of land are charged with an annual assessment of Rupees 521-1-6 to the said Khote Haji Soomar under Government and are assessed by the Collector of Thana under, Survey Nos. 130 to 134, 142, 143, 145, to 155 157 159, 162, 164, 171, 201 to 204 207, 209, and Nos. 4, 7 to 20 22, 32, and 33 in the Registration Sub-District of Coola District Thana.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers Attorneys.

8087

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODAR AMARSI ADHIA, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, unemployed ..... Deceased.

MANECKBAI, widow of Karsondas Jagoo, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Champa Guilley, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of February, 1920.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8988

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKAR DHANJI VALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia, a Muccadum, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort a bachelor ..... Deceased

BHAGABAI, widow of Walji Naranji, of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of February, 1920.
Messrs MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
Petitioners' Attorneys.
9007

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr SORABJI DADABHOY DUBASH, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or othedwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days idom the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehlod land or ground, situate at Curry Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasuremene 3140 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 662, 663, 687, 689 and 759, New No. A/12646 Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 2/2671 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2412 (1), 2412 (2), 2412 (3), 2412 (4), and 2412 (6), and Street No. 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2e, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by, the property of Gora Ghandy, on or towards the South by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the property acquired by the Municipality and on or towards the East by the property acquired by the Municipality.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
8993

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PIROJSHAW RUSTOMJI DARUVALA, of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. TULSIDAS MORARJI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Leasehold land (whereof the present Lessor is Samchand Jasraj), together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land, under New Survey No. 1 and 2/7020, and bounded on the East by the property of a Mahomed Butcher, on the West by the Tardeo Road, on the North by the property of Dadabhai Dhanji Dadu and on the South by the passage and the property of Ramnarayen Nathuram, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3743 (2) and Street No. 121 A, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9000

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will on behalf of the owners of the following valuable immoveable properties receive offers for the purchase thereof. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Offers will be received up to the 29th February, 1920, but the owners may accept any offer even prior to that date. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned:—

1. Valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) at Dhobi Talao admeasuring about 2,700 square yards with buildings thereon.
2. Very valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) on three roads at Tardeo Road admeasuring about 4,700 square yards with buildings thereon
3. Vacant land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring abo 4,300 square yards near Tardeo Road.
4. Land at Chakla, near Jakiria Musjid of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring about 400 square yard with building thereon.
5. Beautifully situated land at Lonavla admeasuring about 8 acres with bungalow outhouses, three wells and a beautifully laid out extensive garden and two tennis courts. There ample space for the erection of fou more bungalows.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
8689

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS. FORT.
NO. 35. HUMMUM STREET, Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE & WATER.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan, Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water.

96 Bales Dhamangaom cotton.
On account of the Insurance Office.
4 Bales, African Wardha and Bengal cotton, damaged by sea water.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BALES COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Forbes Press (late Jeevanjee Press), at Gorupdeo, by order of the Gokak Mills, Ltd., the following goods:—

600 bales Waste such as Reelers Waste, Gin Dropping, Top Clearer, Spinning Waste, Sweepings etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1920, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removals of the following buildings,

Building Street Nos. 1270, 1271 1283, 1246, 1257, 1253, 1262, 1217, 1219. Case Nos. 282, 283, 284, 305, 308, 310, 311A, 341, 342, Matunga, Bhandarwada.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Friday, 27th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Grey lands," No. 3 New Marine Lines, valuable household furniture, rich glass and chinaware, large and small carpets, sweet toned piano by Collard and Collard, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, single and double bedsteads, almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, writing tables, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. C. H. Barnard Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT HOUSES, ETC., AT PEDDAR ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from the Owner Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with out houses stable kitchen, etc.,

All that piece or parcel of free holdland, together with the bungalow messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say old No. 616 new No. 2861 old Survey No. 81 and new Survey Nos. 7095, 7113 and 7119 and bounded on the East by a public passage called. Goswani, on the West by Peddar Road, on the North by the Bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain and on the South by the Bungalow of Shonji Akhai and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, No. 3485(3) and Street Nos. 45, 47.

Negotiations in respect of lease for a period of 999 years at a rental of Rs. 25 per annum of a strip of land adjoining the above property and admeasuring 50 square yards or thereabouts and of which possession has already been given to the vendor are in progress with the Secretary of State for India in Council.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Purshotumrai & Co., Solicitors to the Vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER TO MAKE CHARCOAL AND TO TAKE ALL FOREST PRODUCTS AT UMBERCRIC AND BONTA PARAGNA NAGAR AVALI OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT NEAR DAMAN

Suit No. 3568 of 1919.

GANGADHUR MAHADEV KARANDIKAR ..... Plaintiff

vs.

MAHAVIR PRASAD SURAJ PRASAD. Defendant.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the order of the High Court, dated 26th January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay in pursuance to the said order the following property on Monday the 1st March, next at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

1. The right to cut Timber, to make charcoal, and to take all other forest products in and from the Forests at Umbercui and Bonta of Paragna Nagar Avali of the Portuguese Government near Daman.

These two forests were sold by Public Auction under certain terms and conditions of which are specified in the conditions of sale on the 30th day of August, 1918, and were purchased by the parties to this suit for Rs. 3,78,000 plus two per cent. Government expenses, which sum and ex-enses have already been paid to the Portuguese Government.

It is believed that the forests contain about 25 per cent. of teak trees, 25 per cent. of Timber other than teak and 50 per cent. of fire wood. The trees are grouped in 44 coupes, viz., 25 coupes in Umbercric and 15 coupes in Bonta. These coupes vary in size as will be seen from the maps of the forests which are open for inspection in the Receiver's Office. Out of these 44 coupes trees comprised in two coupes of Bonta and in two coupes in Umbercric have partly been but and two coupes of Umbercui have already been sold by the parties, thus leaving 38 coupes wholly uncut. The total amount of timber actually cut from the two coupes at Bonta and two at Umbercric since the date in the contract is worth about rupees one lakh out of which timber worth about rupees forty thousand is still in the hands of the parties and will be included in the property sold. The forests are to be cleared on or before the 15th day of June, 1925, and all trees can be cut except mowra trees and those trees marked with black band as reserved.

II.—Depot at Bapi: In this Depot there are following articles.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of about Rs. 10,000.

This liable to be increased or decreased before the date of the sale according to the quantities which may be sold and brought from the forests.

(b) Two motor lorries of Ford make quite new and not used.
(c) One riding horse (white) with saddle.
(d) One pair of mare (white) with harness.
(e) One red Tonga horse.
(f) One Surti Tonga and one country Tonga.
(g) One cart and a pair of bullocks.
(h) One horse working in the forests.
(i) six chairs.
(j) One bench.
(k) Utensils as per list which will be produced at the sale worth about Rs. 300.

III.—Depot at Sanjan.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of Rs. 3,000 (See note as regards the Timber at the Vapi Depot.

IV.—Articles at Santa such as chairs, benches, tongas, etc., a list of these will produced at the sale.

These articles are worth about Rs. 2,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal and Kher Solicitors for the Plaintiff at 63, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Under instructions Lt. G. H. Best Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Puglic Auction, at Dadar near the Tram Terminus, in the compound of the combined Labour Depot:—

A large lot of unclaimed goods such as warm coats, flannel shirts, warm pyjamas, mosquito nets, woolen comforters, flannel vests, socks, K. D. Shorts, balaclava caps, flannel drawers, kammlies, warm trousers, jerseys, khaki paggaries, K. D. Shirts, kit bags, pairs puttes, woolen and cotton blankets, ankle boots, leather belts, woolen mufflers, pairs mattress, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at Wadi Bunder Lenty, Paid Warehouse No. 1 by order of the others concerned and on account and risk of The Bombay Building, Materials Trading Co.,—

About 85 casks cement the balance of a shipment of 2.0 casks cement.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW Saturday, the 28th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse aged, quiet in harness.
1 Rubber tyred double C. Spring Engines Landau specially imported from England in good order.
1 Motor cycle B. S. A. War Model 3 3/4 H.P. overhauled and painted.
1 Motor Cycle wiskey side car with attachments.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay 27th Feb. 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, This Day, FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bundles of steel hoops, bundles of brass pots, cask of soda, cask of bar soap, cask of papers, cask of luggage, pieces of brass, bags of sweeping grain, bags of cotton seed, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of tilly, bags of wheat, bags of jawri, bags of bajri, bags of country drug, bundles of empty gunny bags bales of C. P. goods, bales of printed forms box of pieces, bales of P P cotton, bundle of sheets, bundle of writing papers, brassware, kegs of Phynile, empty gas holders, empty wooden cases, box of locks, of tea, bundles of hemp, bundles of ropes, case of acid, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at anna per maund per day.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE NARAYAN DABHOLKAR ROAD MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th March at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Dapitary Farrera and Dewan Attorneys for Sheth Vadilal Purushotamdas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sir Vasanji Tricamji, Kt. under power of sale obtained in an Indenture dated 15th April 1918, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Narayan Dabholker Road, Malabar Hill on the Island of Bombay without the fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8272 yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old No. 30 and 30 New Nos. 16361—16366 old survey Nos. 26—26—26 and new survey Nos. 7218, 7219 and bounded on the east by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji on the West by the seashore on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vassanji and on the South partly by the Narayan Dabholker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormasji Navroji cooper and now belonging to Meherali Pakira and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3343 (1) and 3343, (2), 3344 and street No. 1 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to the said Messrs. Dapitary Farrera and Dewan at their offices at Medow Street or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, household furniture such as cabinets, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, toilet tables, teapoys, drawing room suites, dining tables, dining and office chairs, office writing tables and desks, gramophones, etc., etc.

Also jewellery such as diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl rings, ear-rings, koodas, necklets, pearl and rubies necklaces, pearl bangles, etc., etc.

By order of the parties concerned.

GOODS ON TUESDAY.

SALE OF DENTAL TO DENTISTS.
2ND MARCH, 1920.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY COMPANY
THE BOMBAY AUCTION Rooms,
will sell by Public Auction at the
23, Churchgate Street, on TUESDAY,
2nd March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), DENTAL GOODS, such as "Harvard" Telescopic Chair, "S. S. W." Portable chair, tube, pin and diatoric teeth, all necessary operating and workroom appliances, drugs, odd stock, etc., etc., by order of the office concerned.

The goods will be on view from the 27th February, at our Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, and are open to private offers.

SALE OF CELLULOID SHEETS ON TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1920.

Also for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 2nd March 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at our Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, 600 (six hundred) Celluloid Sheets 56 in. by 20in., by order of the parts concerned.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale andall goods must be removed by the purchasers within three days after the sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Handsome Furniture, Drawing room suite. Glassware, &c. The property of Capt. E. A. Rouch.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th Feb., 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Marina Mansion, Chowpatty next to Vianelli's valuable household artistic handsome furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, mealsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored artistic sideboard, drawing room suite, drawing and dining room artistic screen, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinet, writing and dressing glass, fancy teapoys, show cases, fancy teapoys, show cases ice chest glassware, etc.

The property of Captain E. A. Rouch.

The property is on view and catalogues are printed.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 27th Feb., 1020.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS AND DEALERS IN WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, comprising superior quality whipcords, cashmeres, cover coatings, reversibles, serges, etc., etc., in lots suitable to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers in woollen piece-goods.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th February, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

Matinee Saturday 28th, at 5 p. m.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT

"The Quaints"

In

China Chimes.

THE QUAINTS LEFT ENGLAND LESS THAN A MONTH AGO.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

The five reel FOX Photoplay

"The Devil's Wheel."

The story is that of a girl who fights for possession of her father's scheme to break the gambling banks of Paris.

A Delightful Entertainment!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

COMMENCING MONDAY 1st MARCH 1920
For an all-too-brief season

Maurice E. Bandman

By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD
PRESENTS

Jack Waller's

MUSICAL FLIGHT OF FANCY

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

On their Minds

ALL NEW ITEMS

A Delightful Musical Cocktail of the Choicest Ingredients.

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

A Billiant Company of 18 Artistes including the Famous

"PURPLE BAND"

Booking at ROSE & Co.

SAVE The Children

Come and see the WORLD'S LATEST INVENTION.

THE DUOGRAPH

AT THE

SIR COWASJEE JIRHANGIR HALL.

Late Freeman Thomas Hospital,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPPOSITE MUSEUM.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 29th AT 6-30 & 9-30.

In aid of the Children's Welfare Fund,

THE DUOGRAPH

Exhibits Comedies and Dramas at the same time.

NO WAITS—NO CHANGING REELS.

Thousands of feet of Film are projected on the Screen by the DUO Process.

You select your own picture.

Price Rs. 2, 1 & ans. 8 & 4.

Note the Date:
SUNDAY NEXT, AT 6-30 & 9-30.

EMPIRE THEATRE

BALLET AT THE EMPIRE

Grand Display of Dancing and

BALLET

Arranged by Miss Shackell
Under the distinguished patronage of

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd

in aid of the

Children's Welfare Organization

Tuesday March 2nd 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday " 3rd 5-30 p.m.
Thursday " 4th 9-30 p.m.

Tickets—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 each.

Plan and particulars at office of Messrs. Rose & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

Farewell Perfor mances! Farewell Performances!

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes
To-day Friday February 27th at 9-30 p. m.
By Special Request

"FAIR AND WARMER"

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m, after 7 p.m., Plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF

INTOLERANCE

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

A Romeo and Juliet love in Paris the Beautiful, terminated by the massacre St. Bartholomew.

MR. POCHKHANAWALLA'S PARTY

Given at Calcutta in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, General Manager, The Central Bank of India, Ld.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
The only picture Palace in Bombay Showing Pathe Super-Productions.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing to-night another Pathe Photo-play in six parts entitled

The World Aflame

In Frank Keenan's third production of his series made under contract with Pathe. "The World Aaflame," the distinguished actor shows most brilliantly in achievement the difference between the art of the stage and the art of the screen. In the photodrama by F. X James——Mr. Keenan's *nom de* cinem——there is action feeling and expression to supply fully a spoken drama or a long length novel. No detail is missed and it is this quality of completeness in character and setting that makes the production notable. In it is embodied the ideals of which Mr. Keenan spoke when on the eve of becoming an independent producer. And he is confident that

The World Aflame

will combine the attractiveness of a powerfully written and a powerfully acted drama with a message" to every wage earner——the wage earners constituted more than ninety per cent. of our adult population.

ALSO SHOWING

Pathe Gazette

The arrival of the Ali Brothers in Bombay and the departure of Mahmed Ali to England (Topical).

Time: 7-, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m. Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

MISS THEA BARA IS A REBIRTH OF

"CLEOPATRA"

She has made Stupendous Production of the Egyptian Queen's Life and Loves.

Better than any Actress who has ever attempted to portray the life of the Vampire of the Deserts in Antony and Cleopatra," "Cæsar and Cleopatra," or any other dramatisation of her life Miss Bara has infused into her characterigation the true spirit and gest of Ancient Egypt,

"CLEOPATRA"

Never before in the History of Photo-dramatic production has there ever been such a lavish ahd costly display of decorations and gorgeous and expensive splendour of costumings as in this magnificent Super—Picture.

Come, To-day is the Last day of the First Week. Miss Bara as the Enchantress of the Nile is a super-excellent treat of the senses. Here is Art at its best—History accurate in the minutest detail—Splendour and grandeur carried to the extreames—Histrionic talent displayed to perfection.

To-morrow the opportenity will vanish.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) earnestly invite the Cinema-loving Public of this City to see and comepare this tremendous Screen-Wonder by William Fox, with the very best of Films they rnight have already scen anywhere.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

The Programme includes a Scenic Film and a Comedy.

Four Shows Nightly 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

OUR EXTRA SUNDAY SHOW

On Sunday the 29th February—the day after to-morrow at 10-30A.M. (S.T.)

In compliance with the innumerable and pressing demand of our Patrons-and in order NOT to disappoint hundreds of anxious Bombayites who, for one reason or other, have not yet seen the first Instalment of this Marvellous Fox-Picture the.

WEST-END CINEMA.

have decided to put on

ONE EXTRA

Sunday Morning Show next Sunday at 10-30 a m (S.T.)

when the First Parts—the opening 5,000 feet of

"CLEOPATRA"

will be screened.

The rates for this Sunday Show are

HALF RATES

CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH

Presents an unique unity

Thrills—Suspense.—Action—Force—Punch—Pep—Power.

IT'S A PHOTOPLAY UNUSUAL. SEE IT THIS WEEK AT

Cinema Majestic

Four Houses Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 Prices, as Usual

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-Day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

METRO PICTURES CORPORATION

Presents

Viola Dana

IN

'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'

A Play of Winsome Charm and Variety

WINSOME VIOLA DANA

IN

The delightful Adventures of a Delightful Girl.

'THE GOLD CURE'

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"SPLENDID COWARD"

A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The Story of a Son's Sacrifice to shield his Mother.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

FIFTH WEEK

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on Bull	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Bull
	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.
Thu.	26	m 3 0	17 3	26	m 1 03	10 9
		4 0	29 0		7 21	19 7
Fri.	27	m 3 55	16 8	27	m 10 31	16 0
		4 30	25 11		11 40	20 12
Sat.	28	m 4 15	15 9	28	m 11 56	17 4
		5	25 6			21 3
Sun.	29	m 6 43	24 1	29	m 1 38	17 8
	Mar.	8 26	25 8	Mar.	4 35	
Mon	1	m 8 17	24 8		m 2 52	20 10
		9 30	23 7		7	17 5
Tues	2	m 9 21	23 3	2	m 3 45	19 9
		10 13	22 7		8	16 10
Wed	3	m 10 16	22 3	3	m 4 28	17 5
		10 52	21 6		4 1	15 11

Feb. 26 (Thursday) Sunrise 7h 1m Sunset 6h 42m
" 27 (Friday) " 7h 0m. " 6h 42m
" 28 (Saturday) " 7h 0m. " 6h 43m
" 29 (Sunday) " 6h 59m. " 6h 43m
Mar. 1 (Monday) " 6h 59m. " 6h 44m
" 2 (Tuesday) " 6h 58m " 6h 45m
" 3 (Wednes) " 6h 57m " 6h 45m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon ... 14d. 2h. 11.4 m a m.
Last Quarter ... 22d. 8h. 11.2 em a m.
New Moon ... 29d. 5h. 4.8 m a m.
First Quarter ... 7d. 4h. 14.5 em a m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th February, 1920 was 30.093 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroids the temperature correction is needed but the comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparablt with the observatory baremater reading given.

The "Fort St. George Gazette" notifies the appointment of Mr. Justice C. F. Napier as permanent judge of the Madras High Court. Justice Krishnan is appointed to act for Justice Bakewell on leave. Mr. L. G. Moore, I.C.S., will officiate as judge of the High Court during the absence of Justice Napier on leave.

THE WEATHRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 26.

The weather has been dry except in Kashmir where the disturbance caused further local snowfall. This disturbance is passing away eastward but another is approaching Baluchistan from Persia. The temperature remains high generally over Northern India

Forecast:—Some rain or snow in Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th February, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the eastern districts and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ambala, but is in excess at Multan. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess in the east Punjab; night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is 18 degrees to 11 degrees above normal; night temperature is in slight or moderate excess.

Sind asnd Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in north Rajputana, but is in defect in south Rajputana and lower Sind. Temperature continues in slight or moderate excess both by day and night except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Neemuch. Humidity is in defect in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar, but is in excess in Cutch. Day temperature is above normal except on and near the coast; night temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad, but is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in considerable defect except at Bombay. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the north-western districts. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon, while night temperature is above the average at Sholapur and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Slightly unsettled conditions continue in the Punjab and north Baluchistan, but weather has been dry. Temperature remains high generally to the north of latitude 24 degrees North.

No large change appears likely.

Bombay, 26th February, 1920.

India Telegraphic summary for the 25th February, 1920.

The disturbance in Kashmir has caused local snowfall there, the chief amounts being one inch at Dras and half an inch at Sonamarg. There has also been light local rain on the south Burma Coast. Temperature is high in northern India from the Punjab to Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH FEB 1920.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum during last 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum during last 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st Nov. to date
PUNJAB GULF—						
Roshire	85.1	68.8	88	0.46	9.85	+0.23
Do. (25th	84.2	62.1	71	--	8.89	—0.17
Jask	77.1	66.3	65	--	0.58	+5.86
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	85.1	65.0	80	--	0.79	—2.17
Do ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.1	57.0	90	--	1.98	+0.87
Rawalpindi	71.	52.8	41	--	0.24	—0.80
Lahore	79.8	58.5	40	--	2.69	+0.12
Amritsar	90.4	58.7	73	--	1.62	+0.24
Ludhiana	88.2	57.0	54	--	2.98	—1.38
Ambala	85.2	60.4	73	--	1.36	—1.62
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	91.8	62.2	55	--	1.75	+0.12
Meinpuri	93.6	60.6	65	--	1.22	—0.74
Jhansi	95.3	66	45	--	0.92	—0.50
Cawnpore	89.8	65	72	--	1.68	—0.10
Allahabad	91.4	57.7	64	--	0.47	—1.43
RAJPUTANA & KATHIAWAR—						
Jacobabad	89.1	61.4	80	--	0.78	—0.64
Kurrachi	82.7	62.1	66	--	0.45	—0.70
Ajmer	88.0	57	10	--	2.80	+1.25
Jaipur	91.8	58.2	44	--	2.08	+0.96
Kotah	93.2	65.8	49	--	1.93	+0.98
Mount Abu	71.	50.	84	--	0.78	—0.21
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	91.0	56.3	84	--	0.06	—0.89
Rajkot	84.1	62.7	69	--	1.04	+0.35
Veraval	87.9	66.5	75	--	0.78	+0.37
Bhavnagar	93.2	59.9	74	--	2.10	+1.70
Cutch	92.0	62.2	37	--	2.68	+1.61
Dhrangadhra	94.3	64.1	59	--	4.06	+2.67
Surat	98.0	72.1	62	--	1.80	+1.08
Ahmedabad	94.	55.0	34	--	0.06	—0.37
Deesa	91.1	58.6	53	--	3.18	+2.38
Neem-ka-thana	91.	56.2	61	--	4.89	+3.96
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	90.8	57.3	45	--	1.06	—1.17
Saugor	92.4	62	10	--	0.69	—1.28
Hoshangabad	93.1	65.2	69	--	3.68	+2.06
Nagpur	95.	67.1	45	--	0.60	+0.46
Akola	97.8	66.4	28	--	1.71	+1.16
Amraoti	96.8	67.7	33	--	0.68	—1.9
Narnur	96.7	67.7	47	--	1.10	—0.78
Chanda	96.6	71.0	40	--	0.18	—1.37
Raipur	94.	66.2				
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	72.5	73	--	1.50	+0.68
Ratnagiri	88.7	71.6	82	--	0.73	—0.91
Murmugoa	88.2	72.4	85	--	2.91	+1.8
Karwar	90.7	69.9	90	--	3.11	+1.7
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.7	58.5	35	--	1.12	+0.88
Ahmednagar	91.1	59.3	28	--	2.88	+1.76
Poona	90.	60.2	46	--	2.88	+1.38
Sholapur	91.4	65.9	34	--	3.70	+1.12
Bijapur	92.7	66.7	36	--	2.40	+1.25
Belgaum	88.6	65.5	50	--	2.57	+0.61
Aurangabad	94.	64.4	30	--	2.14	+1.80
Nirmalkot(Godavri)	91.4	62.1	42	--	1.87	+0.85
Hyderabad	91.8	62.2	34	--	2.91	+1.47
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.	73.2	71	--	9.31	+5.77
Calicut	87.8	71.6	79	--	19.46	+13.09
Cochin	90.	73.4	83	--	19.60	+10.30
Colombo	87.7	0.6	85	--	21.22	—2.42
MADRAS EXCLUDING BALASORE & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.	67.2	77	--	11.76	+5.19
Bellary	89.	69	74	--	6.31	+3.07
Cuddapah	92.	67	74	--	9.95	+5.06
Madras	87.	68.	77	--	2.84	+0.28
Bangalore	86.	67.	83	--	7.02	+2.58
Coimbatore	91.	68.	67	--	6.81	+1.01
Trichinopoly	94.	67.	64	--	21.96	+13.63
Negapatam	90.	72.	68	--	53.52	+13.56

TEMPERATURE AT BOMBAY.

(OBSERVATORY, COLABA)
Bombay, 25th Feb, 1920.

Hours of observ. 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 1 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fhrn				29.061	inches
Temperature of Air				79 9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer				72 4	"
Dew Point				70 1	"
Relative humidity of Air				0.72	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)				0 2	"
Max. temperature of the day				80 6	"
Do. do.				72 5	"
Direction of wind				NW.	NE NW. NNW.
Movement of wind				135	Miles.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York Feb 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil
" Exports to Great Britain	12 0 0

New York & New Orleans markets are closed on Saturday and Monday.

Futures (No. 2 quality)	14¢
Demand (Mid)	3 41.2
Advices (Commercial) Easy	1.0

"CORN MARKET".

London, Feb. 21st.

Consols 5%	68
War Loans 5½%	82 5 8
" 3 months Bonds	80 3/4

Closing Tone of Market: Steady unchanged.

Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 6th Nov. 1919.

Crossed Bank 3 m/s	5 13/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	1 5
Fine Trade Bills 4 months	6 1/4
" " 3 "	6 1/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/8
" 7 day Interest loans	4 1/8
Consols 2½%	60
Bankers Paper 24 %	73
India Stock 5% Sterling bonds	86½
5% Guaranteed Debentures 5 %	102
2½ % Indian Government Stock	48.60

SHARES

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£34
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£148
National Bank of India Ltd.	£91

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 21st

Funding Loan 5 %	£72½
Victory Loan 4 %	£82½
5% Now	£89 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 21st.

WHEAT.

Average Spot Price—Cif No Paid	51
Arrivals Parcels—Cif Do	..
Do Parcels—Cif Do Quoted	..
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quoters	2,140,000

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Buyers	£46½
Cottonseed, Bombay (scaled delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£25
Forts Rapeseed,—Feb.-Apl. Sellers	£55½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£126
Standard Copper G.M.B	£119½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	81
Do. Do. July Sellers	83/6
Fine White Java, C & F Bombay Aug.-Sept.	82/6
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept.	83

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 498½ for Fully Good Broach April-May, and quickly dropped to Rs. 491. The rate then settled dropped to Rs. 491. The rate then settled down to about Rs. 493 and remained steady for some time. At 3 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 492, and latter on Rs. 488. Speculators were sellers, but there was little buying power. The bazaar closed at Rs. 486. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 484, declined to Rs. 482 and closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate, and on much the same lines as yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

F. L. Good Broach	April-May	488
Fully Good Broach	Mar.	488
" " "	May.	484
Fine Oomras	March	467
Fine Oomras	May.	461

COTTON CONTRACT BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 26TH FEB. 1920.

Fully Good Mid Broach	March	345
" " "	May	333
Fine Mid Broach	April-May	469
Fine Oomras	Feb.	463
Fine Mid Oomras	May	467

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	315	295	285	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	3 5	3 5	295	"
M. G Oomras No 3	425	420	400	..	"
M G. Central P. No 1	4 5	475	4.0	..	"
M G Central No. 2	495	455	430	..	"
	..	..	..	..	"
	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 25th February 1920

Cotton	11.476 Bales
Wheat	10.502 Cwts
Linseed	65 "

Rape etc	387
Gingellyseed	198
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	80
Castorseed	7-2
Rice	3 038
Myrabollams	1.085
Cottonseed	10.650
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1.0.9
Jowar	6 4
Maize	361
Parley	407
Pannes	1.645

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Feb. 26th 6-30 p.m

Ready.	Bazar Terms	East Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	71 0 0	9 12 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	71 0 0	9 12 0
" Karachi Bengal	67 0 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	14 8 0	15 0 0
" " Cawnpore	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	15 0 0	15 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	16 10 0
" Pusa	15 8 0	16 2 0
Polished, White 65-16	112 0 0	23 0 0
" Gajar 75-85	108 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 80-90	100 0 0	.. ..
" Black	91 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	88 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	88 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	9 8 0	.. ..
Sesley	47 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	93 0 0	12 10 0

Forwards	Rs. as p.
Wheat April May	8 14 3
Linseed May	16 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 26th Market Easier.

Bank Telegraphic	2 6 2/4
Bank Demand	2 6 13.16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s.	2 8 1.4
T/c Demand	5/8
American Dollars	2.3
Hongkong "	27.½
Shanghai	345
Japan	1.8
Singapore	97½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 20-4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2-6, 3-4, 2-7.
D. D. on London 2-6, 13-16, 2-7, 1-8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2-8, 1-4.
D. D. buying London, 2-7 3-4.
D. D. on France 575.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 690.
T. T. on Japan 106½.
60 D/st. Japan, 97.
D. D. on Hongkong 226½.
D. D. on Shanghai, 335.
D. D. on Singapore 91½.
D. D. on New York 235.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan. 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent short dated 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 89.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 90.

BAN KRATES.

Bank of Bombay ...	... 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ...	... 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras ...	... 8 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remained weak.

Following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance, 2,200; By. Dyeing, 3,480; By. Uniteds 2,380; Central India 3,600; Century, 925; Crescent 485; Coorla, 1,950; Colaba Land 2,820; Currimbhoy, 850; David 1,355; Fazulbhoy, 1,397-8; Finlay, 1,050; Kohinoor 3,515; Ind. Malwa, 505; Kastoorchand 1,950; Morarji, 5,900; New Great 820; Pearl 965; Shapurji 350; Swan 1,130; Simplex, 1,140; Swadeshi, 3,760; Tata Mill 2,200; Alcock, 1.315; By. Burma, 830; Bt. Burma Petro: 23-8; By. Tramway, 1,110; By. Steam 525; Bundi 52; Katni Ord. 325; Katni Deft. 1,725; Shivrajpur, 36; Tata Ord. 202; Tata Defd. 1.035; Tata Bank 50; Tata Oil 490; Tata Hydro 1,225; New India Insurance 31 pr.; Scindia Steam 19 premium.

A correspondent writes:—

Prince Govindrao alias Abasaheb, the eldest son of H. H. the Rajasaheb of Mudhol, and heir apparent to the gadi, who had been suffering from typhoid for the last nine days, expired early in the morning on Saturday the 21st instant.

* * * *

A correspondent wires from Surat under date 24th:—

Jenabai, wife of Issakbhaisaheb Meekasir and sister of his Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb Mullaji Saheb died this morning, aged about 20 years. The Bohras closed their shops.

* * * *

The final memorandum on the Cotton crop of 1919-20 says the total area reported is 23,063,000 acres showing nearly ten per cent. over the revised figure of last year and the total estimated yield is 5,845,000 bales of 400 pounds each which is 47 per cent. larger than the yield of last year.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Feb. 26.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Captain H. W. Wilberforce-Bell on return from leave to be Asistant Resident, Kolhapur, and Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harrison proceeding on leave.

Major H. S. Strong on return from leave to be Political Agent, Kathiawar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. C. F. Bailey on return from leave to be Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways vice Mr. O. C. G. Hayter.

Mr. W. Y. Austin in addition to his own duties to act as Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways from the date he receives charge from Mr. O. C. G. Hayter till relieved by Mr. A. C. J. Bailey.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major S. W. Jones, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Mangesh Wasudeo Nabar to hold the temporary appointment of Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Raghavendra Pundlik Pandit, Probationary Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Satara, is granted privilege leave due to him with effect from the 15th April, 1920.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, is granted privilege leave due to him with effect from the 26th March 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. L. Cauty, Superintendent, Bombay City Police, to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. E. F. Sharp, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni retiring:—

Mr. Anadrao Ramchandra Gulvadi, on return from leave, to be Huzir Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Kini, to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara from the date he takes over charge from Mr. R. A. Nadkarni till relieved by Mr. A. R. Gulvadi.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Raghunath Krishna Risbud to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb V. R. Sane or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Atmaram Krishna Nulkar retiring:—Mr. Narayan Nilkanth Sathe to be Huzur Account Officer, Poona. Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. N. N. Sathe, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Abdul Samad Mohemad Hayat Moulvi, to be Lecturer in Persian Karnatak College, Dharwar, on Rs. 200 per mensem.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. S. Cree Brown, on return from leave, to act as Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, vice Dr. H. N. Allen, proceeding on furlough preparatory to retirement.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O., R.E., M.I.Mech E., to be Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Assistant Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay for a period of one year from the 1st March 1920, and to appoint Lieutenant W. H. Jennings, Home Civil Service, to it, pending further orders.

Major J. B. Christian, I.M.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, as Assessor on the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted for the Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. 2, in place of Mr. G. B. Soparkar.

Messrs. E. T. Roch and W. H. E. Garrod, have, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the selection of Civil Engineers for service in India, been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Bombay Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers. They are posted as under:—Mr. Roch to Sind; Mr. Garrod to Central Division.

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Peps never fail to do good, for they are purely natural remedy, freee from all harmful drugs. Peps suit everybody, are always handy, and will quickly end that troublesome cough, sore throat, or stuffiness about the chest. Peps are only sold in bottles packed in a cardboard case bearing English and Native languages. Insist on getting the Peps packages printed in Indian languages. No others are genuine. Peps are obtainable of all chemists pharmacists, and medicine vendors, or direct from The Peps Co., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta or Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay. Price 1 Rupee per bottle or post free Re. 1-2.

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Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde.
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Manchester Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., B Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2F Extra, B Extra, 2B Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Conc., BFF BFF Conc., G, G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., FR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R, Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Chrimb B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone G 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Isabelline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Con
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red 6F Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black B, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, P Paste.

Diadem Chrome Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste
Prime Orange R Paste
Prime Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta S
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acold Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B [Conc., 4B 4B, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 6B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct B 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet R
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, B, 2B, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I. II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

DEWAN'S SURVEY.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 23.

The address delivered by Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Navi, the Dewan of Travancore, to the members of the sixteenth session of the Travancore Popular Assembly, which began on Monday, the 23rd February, is an illuminating document of more than ordinary importance. The Dewan Bahadur has been the Chief Minister of the State for the past 5½ years and has done excellent work for the benefit of the people and the State. The Durbar had to place a revolving credit of Rs. 2/ lakhs with the Bank of Madras and paddy and rice to the total value of Rs. 152 lakhs were imported from Burma. The State's finances have been most admirably handled at a time of the severest economic strain The following is a brief statement of the sound financial position:—

SOUND FINANCE.

The results of the transactions of the Government during 1094 M. E. have been highly favourable from every point of view. The revenue of the State has risen from Rs. 1,65,89,541 in 1093 to Rs. 1,81,83,432 in 1094, or by Rs. 15,93,891, while the ordinary expenditure has gone down from Rs. 1,61,55,926 to Rs. 1,60,95,199 or by Rs. 60,727. The receipts of 1094 are the highest on record, and the increase is shared by all the main heads of revenue, which have, with striking uniformity, returned record figures for the year. There has been an increase of 3.49 lakhs under "Stamps", 2.65 lakhs under "Customs", 2.08 lakhs under "Land Revenue", 1.66 lakhs under "Excise", 1.54 lakhs under "Forest", and 1.19 lakhs under "Registration." The net revenue under "Excise" has risen from 61.40 lakhs to 65.65 lakhs, under "Stamps" from 17.84 lakhs to 21.37 lakhs, under "Forest" from 8.65 lakhs to 10.18 lakhs, and under "Registration" from 2.99 lakhs to 4.08 lakhs. The decrease in the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 60,727 during 1094, mentioned above, is only apparent, since, if the extraordinary items of outlay incurred during 1093 are excluded for purposes of comparison, the normal service expenditure should be estimated to have risen by more than 9 lakhs during the succeeding year. There has been additional outlay under every head of expenditure, except a few such as "Devaswoms" and "Anchal", the increase under "Medical and Sanitary" being 2.17 lakhs and under "Education" 1.25 lakhs. The growing requirements of every progressive department have been liberally met. The transactions of the year have nevertheless yielded a surplus of Rs. 20,88,233, the highest ever realised. The assets of the Government have gone up to Rs. 1,65,87,080 and the liabilities to Rs. 1,05,89,017, resulting in a closing balance of Rs. 59,98,063, which tends to approximate to the figures of pre-war years. The budget of 1095 provides for a revenue of Rs. 1,75,23,400 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,69,07,600, the anticipated increase in expenditure during the year being 8.12 lakhs. This includes provision for an increase of 2.53 lakhs under "Education" and for special lump allotments of Rs. 40,000 each for the development of the Departments of Agriculture and Industries.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

In the elevation of the depressed classes Travancore has been taking very praiseworthy steps and has stolen a march over other parts of India. For, the very first action was to improve the material condition of the untouchables and the unapproachables by offering them sites for house-building and cultivation. The Government had promised them 500 acres and gave about half of this extent of land last year. In the address we are informed that the remaining half has also been given them, to enable them to follow their traditional occupation of agriculture and to make themselves ready for further betterment in education and social position. A very commendable policy of Government is to encourage its salt supply. An additional area of 107 acres was assigned for salt manufacture which brought up the area of salt-pans actually worked to 457 acres and the output of local salt was 6,49,388 maunds against 4,81,441 maunds in the year previous, the average yield per acre increasing from 1,356 to 1,857 maunds. The administration of the Abkari, Opium and Ganja and other intoxicants has been equally praiseworthy, the principle being minimum consumption and maximum revenue.

The construction of the new Sirkar distillery at Nagercoil having been completed, the arrack supply contractor was manufacturing the whole quantity of jaggery-arrack required for his supply area in that distillery for the major portion of 1094. The number of arrack shops fell from 719 to 677. Though the consumption of arrack in 1094 was higher than in 1093, it has to be remembered that in the pre-war year of 1089, the figure was 6.8 per cent. more than the quantity consumed in 1094 and hence there was nothing abnormal in the increase. The incidence of taxation on country spirits per head of population rose by about half an anna, the duty on cocoanut toddy arrack being raised from Bh. Rs. 5 to Bh. Rs. 5 as. 10 per gallon. The number of toddy shops at the end of 1094 was only 1,502, against 1,550 in 1093. The total quantity of foreign liquor imported into the State fell from 12,267 gallons in 1093 to 10,727 gallons in 1094, the quantity in 1089 being as high as 36,621 gallons. Only 33 licenses for wholesale vend of this liquor were issued during the year, against 38 and 16 licenses respectively in 1093. The quantities of opium and ganja issued for sale fell from 5,402 seers and 5,453 seers in 1093 to 5,241 seers and 4,933 seers respectively in 1094. There is ample evidence to show that the introduction of the separate shop system has served to bring the vendors under stricter control. The sale prices of both opium and ganja were raised during 1094. The total sales of tobacco fell from 14,668 candies to 13,581 candies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The constitution of the Legislative Council, which was created by his Highness the Maharaja in 1888 (1888) has been recently revised by Regulation 1 of 1095. The maximum strength of the Council has been raised from 15 to 25, and for the time being it has been fixed at 24, 13 of the members being officials and 11 non-officials. Eight out of these 11 seats are thrown open for election, 4 by the general electorate, one by the Jenmies who form an important section of the land-owning class, one by the planting community which has acquired considerable vested interests in the country, one by the merchants, traders and factory owners, and one by the non-official members of the Town Improvement Committees. All adult persons, including women, have a place in the general electorate, the only qualification being the payment of an annual land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 or the possession of an annual income of not less than Rs. 2,000. All graduates of a recognised University, of not less than ten years' standing and having not less than five years' residence in the state, are also qualified to be voters. The three remaining non-official seats have been reserved by the Government for safeguarding the interests of unrepresented minorities. The rights of interpellation and budget discussion have been conferred upon the Council.

The six Panchayat Courts which were established three years ago having been found to work satisfactorily, the system was extended to the remaining 13 municipal towns.

The Agricultural Department of the State has done excellent work, especially in enlarging the area under paddy, the staple food in the land and increasing the output.

From a calculation recently made by Dr. Kunjan Pillai, the Director of Agriculture, he has come to the conclusion that, if Travancore should produce all the paddy required for the consumption of her population, she should increase her local production by 1,64,000 tons per annum, and that if all this increase is to be obtained by the sole process of extension of cultivation, an additional area of 1,64,000 acres of double-crop lands should be brought under the plough. There is no scope for this extensive additional area being made available for cultivation. A conference for the discussion of measures calculated to increase the production of paddy in the State was held under my presidency on the 10th September, 1919. It was attended by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Conservator of Forests, the Director of Civil Supplies and the Director of Agriculture. A G. O. has since been issued, indicating the lines on which action is proposed to be taken by the Government in pursuance of the resolutions arrived at in that Conference, and it will be seen from that G. O. that every possible measure will be devised by the Government to extend the area of food-production in the State.

The vernacular quarterly journal published by the Department, has been converted into a monthly under the designation "The Travancore Economic Journal" and made the organ of the three departments of Agriculture, Co-operation and Industries. Lands have been placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purpose of opening four additional farms and it is in contemplation to extend the operations of the paddy farm and to open a fruit farm, a pepper farm, a cattle-breeding farm and a poultry farm, besides starting an agricultural school. Steady progress has been made in the popularisation of sericulture as a cottage industry. Arrangements have been made for starting prawn culture.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES.

The Department of Industries has done modest and very profitable work, as the following particulars will show.

The experiments conducted by the Shellac Assistant at Aramboly having proved the possibility of the extraction of shellac as a profitable cottage industry, the term of his appointment has been extended and he has been directed to make similar investigations and demonstrations in other parts of the country. An agricultural class for one year has been opened at Nedumangad with effect from the beginning of 1095, with arrangements for a full course of instruction and the promise of a grant for the purchase of a complete set of apparatus to every pupil who comes out successful at the end [redacted] course. An industrial exhibition on a modest scale was conducted at Trivandrum during the last Assembly week, the collection being confined to local goods. Arrangements have been made for the opening of three depots, one each in North, Central and South Travancore, for the development of the bamboo, screw-pine and weaving industries respectively; the encouragement of minor cottage industries such as the manufacture of glazed pottery and plantain fibre has been provided for; and it is in contemplation to open two factories, one for jaggery manufacture in Tiruvalla and the other for oil distillation in Muvattupuzha. The latter will be placed under the control of the Travancore scholar who has returned after contemplating his course of training in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. Schemes for the establishment of a pencil factory at Alwaye and a match factory at Nagercoil at private expense have been sanctioned, and a pencil expert trained at the instance of the Government has been appointed to supervise the former. The investigation of the possibilities of the paper pulp industry has been taken up by the Department and orders have been issued directing the Divisional Officers of the Forest Department to help the Department of Indutsries in this matter. Arrangements have also been made for the organisation of industrial conferences and exhibitions, and for the formation of industrial associations in important centres. It has also been decided to establish an Industrial Museum and Bureau with the public subscriptions collected for a permanent institution in commemoration of the *Shashtyabdapurti* of his Highness the Maharaja. With a view to overcome the difficulty of securing tonnage for the sea-borne trade of Travancore, it was deemed desirable to revive the indigenous industry of shipbuilding, and concessions were granted in the matter of timber and site to intending shipbuilders. These concessions were availed of by Messrs. Darragh Small and Co., Ltd., Alleppey, and the Commercial Union, Ltd., Quilon, for the construction of two *pattamars* and two schooners respectively. One of the *pattamars*, "Lakshmi Pasha" has already been launched at Alleppey, while the other vessels are nearing completion.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

With a view to ensure efficient inspection, the State has been divided into six administrative circles and the number of inspectors has been increased from two to six, each circle being placed in charge of an inspector. The number of co-operative societies rose from 45 in 1093 to 101 in 1094. The steady increase in the number of societies shows that the co-operative movement is making headway in Travancore and that its benefits are being more and more appreciated by the public. Of the societies, 100 were primary, and one alone, viz., the Co-operative Bank in Trivandrum was central and of the former 82 were agricultural and 18 non-agricultural. The number of members in the primary societies rose from 2,796 to 6,482 and their share capital from Rs. 30,574 to Rs. 41,833. All the societies were audited during the year and the work of each society separately reviewed. The growth of municipal institutions has been noteworthy. Six of these are under non-official presidents and about half a dozen more have non-official vice-presidents. The new Municipal Bill is ready to be passed as Regulation. A Local Board's Bill will soon be introduced.

EDUCATION.

Travancore has been in the forefront of education, and during the past quinquennium especially, there has been a marvellous advance in education among women. The following figures will speak for themselves.

The number of recognised institutions rose from 2,828 in 1093 to 2,845 in 1094, but their strength fell from 3,75,448 to 3,65,868, showing a decrease of 9,580 pupils. This decrease was almost wholly in the strength of the vernacular schools, there being an increase of 134 pupils in the colleges and 2,497 pupils in the English schools. The decrease is attributed to the prevailing economic distress, which has adversely affected the poorer strata of society from which pupils to the vernacular schools are drawn. While aided schools increased from 1,394 to 1,621 and their strength from 1,35,697 to 1,49,865, the number of unaided schools and the strength in them showed a marked fall, from 346 and 24,424 to 125 and 10,428 respectively. The number of unrecognised schools, on the other hand, in which the education imparted does not approximate to any fixed standard in point of time, accommodation, equipment or quality, rose from 1,012 to 1,223 and the strength in them from 32,277 to 41,024. Recognised schools for girls rose in number from 352 to 366 and in strength from 1,13,997 to 1,15,722. Of the total number of girls under instruction, 69,078 were attending boys' schools.

There were 26 women students in his Highness the Maharaja's College for Boys against 18 in 1093 and 8 in 1092, the total number of girls attending colleges rising from 86 to 130 during 1094. Recognised English schools rose in number from 94 to 102. Seven lower grade English schools were newly recognised. The number of girls under instruction in recognised English schools rose from 3,348 to 3,976. It is gratifying to note that English school education made considerable progress during the year, as many as 37 schools being newly started under private agency and liberal contributions being made by the people towards the provision of additional accommodation and equipment for existing schools. A vocational side to education has been provided in a few higher grade vernacular schools as an experimental measure. A committee, composed of officials and non-officials, has been appointed to go into the question of the course of studies in vernacular schools for boys, and to formulate practical proposals regarding the revision of the curriculum, so as to suit modern conditions and to secure the maximum material benefit to the pupils attending those schools. The minimum pay of vernacular school teachers was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per mensem with effect from the beginning of 1095, at an additional cost of more than a lakh per annum.

There was no complaint on the score of the non-admission of pupils belonging to the depressed classes in public schools. There was a noticeable increase in the number of Mahomedan pupils in English schools. A private girls' school for Mahomedans was opened at Kayankulam. With a view to popularise education among Mahomedans, additional facilities were provided for the teaching of the Koran and Arabic; a Mahomedan graduate inspector of schools was appointed; a scheme of special scholarships was sanctioned for the benefit of Mahomedan pupils attending colleges, English schools and higher grade vernacular schools; free instruction was arranged to be imparted to Mahomedan girls in all schools, special schools being also arranged to be opened for them wherever necessary; and an additional hour for noon-day interval was allowed on Fridays.

The Sanskrit College at Trivandrum was thrown open to pupils of all classes, and an advisory council was constituted for that institution. Rules for the organisation and working of night schools were sanctioned and six grant-in-aid night schools have been ordered to be opened during 1095.

The gross expenditure on education rose from 22.22 lakhs in 1093 to 23.47 lakhs in 1094 or by 5.6 per cent. The net expenditure increased by 1.14 lakhs in 1094, against .78 lakhs in 1093 and .09 lakhs in 1092. The expenditure for 1095 has been estimated at 26 lakhs in the budget. A committee, composed of officials and non-officials, has been constituted for scrutinising the details of the outlay now incurred on education and for suggesting measures calculated to set free funds for the development of education on modern lines without materially enhancing the existing grants from the public exchequer.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

WOMEN MURDERED FOR SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

COWARDLY AND PREMEDITATED ACT

Sangaya Paraya and three others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Watermeid, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He found all the four accused guilty of murdering one Sangaya, and sentenced them to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Sangawa was a resident of Hubli. She was the mother of the complainant Iraya and mistress of the witness Chanbassappa. It was in evidence that she was in the habit of wearing jewellery, and the motive for the murder appeared to have been robbery. The first accused was the next door neighbour of the deceased, the second and the fourth accused were brothers, and the latter's wife Kulsumbi, the approver was a friend of the deceased. On Saturday, July 26th, accused No. 3 was in the house of accused No. 4 when accused No. 1 came and said that he wished to hire a cart to go to Belwanter to visit a temple. Accused No. 3 agreed to bring a cart and he brought it next morning. Accused No. 1 came to No. 4's house with the deceased, and Nos. 1, 3 and 4 and the two women, Kulsumbi and the deceased, then started. The ostensible reason for the journey was to obtain medicine for the deceased, who used to suffer from pains in her stomach. They reached Kalghatgi in the late afternoon, having been joined by accused No. 2 whom they had overtaken on the way. On their return Kulsumbi noticed that the deceased was not wearing her jewellery and that accused No. 1 had it in his "dhotti". Instead of proceeding to Belwantar, the party turned back for Hubli, as accused No. 1 said that he had learnt that the person from whom he intended to obtain the medicine was not at Belwantar. They left Kalghatgi at sunset, and as they came near Misrikot, which was half way between Kalghatgi and Hubli, the deceased was strangled with a rope, and her body was thrown into a tank. The fourth accused and Kulsumbi went on to Hubli, where they arrived in the morning. The deceased's ornaments were afterwards divided among them all. The body was found two days later by Mohdinsaheb who informed the patil. No foul play was suspected in the beginning as there was no one a house of the deceased on the day the murder took place. The complainant came two days after from Gadag and made inquiries about the death of his mother. He suspected foul play and so he informed the police. The result was that the four accused were arrested and put to the trial.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

Accused No. 1 Sangaya said that he did not remember to have made a confession before the Magistrate, Chilli powder was put into his eyes and he was beaten. He had not committed the murder. The second accused stated that he did make the confession read over to him. He had not committed the murder. Jewels were given to him by Sangaya. The third accused stated that he did not make the confession read over to him. He did not commit murder. Fourth accused and second and Kulsumbi did it. He helped to throw the dead body in the tank as he was frightened. The fourth accused said that he did not make any statement before the Magistrate. All five had strangled her and murdered her.

The Sessions Judge observed that evidence left no doubt in his mind that the deceased had been murdered by the accused, and that all four accused were concerned in the murder. He found that the approver's evidence was sufficiently corroborated against each of the accused to justify their conviction. Accused No. 1 appeared to have taken a leading part but he thought from the circumstances of the case that the murder must have been premeditated. It was in his opinion highly improbable that the deceased could have been murderer on the spur of the moment. It was a cowardly murder of a defenceless woman, and he did not find extenuating circumstances in the case of any of the accused.

Their Lordships observed that accused No. 1 was guilty on the evidence and it appeared that he engineered the whole plot. Accused No. 2 produced the articles E. L. and I. It seemed to their Lordships that it was unlikely that the murder could have been committed without the help of accused No. 2. Therefore, the conviction of accused No. 2 would stand. The position of accused No. 3 in the part played by him was the same. There was no reason to disbelieve his own statement. He did take part in the disposal of the dead body. It was true that no property was traced to him. But there was evidence to connect him with the possession of articles along with Kulsumbi and accused No. 4. The readiness with which he helped the others in disposing of the dead body and the consistent silence which he maintained throughout left no doubt in their Lordships' mind that Kulsumbi was saying the truth. It was fairly established that he was one of the murderers. Accused No. 4 admittedly produced certain articles belonging to the deceased. His statement before the committing magistrate that all the accused were concerned in the offence appeared to be true. Under those circumstances their Lordships found all the accused guilty. Accused No. 1 had taken the leading part with the approver in this sordid murder. The death sentence passed on him was confirmed. As regards the other accused their Lordships were of opinion that they were tools in the hands of accused No. 1 and Kulsumbi and therefore the lesser punishment provided by law would satisfy the ends of justice. All the three were sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar for accused No. 1
Mr. Hanmantrao Gumarti for accused No.
Mr. S. N. Karnad for accused No. 3.
Mr. V. R. Sirur for accused No. 4.
The Government Pleader for the Crown.

An A. P. message from Delhi dated February 23rd states:—A report recently appeared in a Mahomedan paper in India on the authority of the "Muslim Outlook" of London that the French Government have prohibited imports of the Koran into Morocco. This statement is absolutely untrue and has been officially denied by the French Colonial authorities. It appears that the rumour originated from the action taken by the French Customs authorities in prohibiting the import of a so-called Koran published at Cairo.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Urlana, 3387 tons, Captain J C Weatheby will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with ballast.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26.

S S Palamcotto—Maude, Busreh, Feb 18.
S S Torilla—Brooks, Busreh, Feb 18.
S S Ormara—Cave, Sourabaya, Jan 31.
S S Khosrou—Channont, Jeddah, Feb 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26.

S S Olympia—Alder, Liverp and Marseilles.
S S Karoa—Elton, Durban, etc.
S S Homefield—Warden, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Nayano Maru—Tomito, Kobe via Hongkong.
S S Queda—Wiles, Calcutta.
S S Urlana—Weatherby, Bassein.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Karmala for London.

S S Palamcotta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Palamcotta, 2208 tons, Captain H Maude, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 54 cabin and 834 deck passengers, which port she had left on 18th inst.

S S Torilla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Torilla, 3189 tons, Captain G E Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from with troops, which port she had left on 18th inst.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ormara, 2978 tons, Captain S G Cuve arrived in harbour yesterday from Sowabaza via Samarang, Colombo and Karachi, with a general cargo, which port she had left on [illegible].

S S Khosrou:—The B & P S N Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2422 tons, Captain F de Channont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 71 deck pilgrims, which port she had left on 12th inst.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3272 tons, Captain H Adler, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's African mail steamer Karoa, 3607 tons, Captain G R Elton, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homefield:—The B [illegible] Coy's steamer Homefield, 3228 tons, Captain J Warden, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Nayano Maru:—The N Y K steamer Nayano Maru, 2307 tons, Captain M Tomito will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Hongkong, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, 4944 tons, Captain U. L. Wiles, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Malabar and Coromandal Coast, Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 26th February 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R	Boats of Kumeric	..	..	.. Graham & Co
F	Pallana	.. Busreh	1-3 20	.. M M & Co
G	Boats of Lagton	.. H B	..	.. Graham & Co
H	Arras	.. Abadan	25-2-20	.. S W & Co
L	Kalyan	.. N F	N F	.. M & Co
M	Sylia	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
N	Beesa	.. Colombo	..	.. Graham & Co
N	Gambada	.. ..	..	.. M M & Co
P	Nagano Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
Q	Buchayan	.. N F	N F	.. J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irawati	..	Jam agar	..	.. K N & Co
Javeri	..	Jamnagar	23-2-20	.. B & Co
Saba mail	..	Mangalore	..	.. B N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Kura	..	Abadan	25-2-20	.. S W & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Clan Mackenzie	..	27-2-20	.. J F & Co
2	Dardanella	.. Oregon	19-2-20	.. M Hutchins
3	Watora	.. Busra	27-2-20	.. [illegible] & Co
4	Bamora	.. Busra	1-3-20	.. M M & Co
5	Ormara	.. ..	..	.. M M & Co
6	Gilstone	.. Hull	1-3-20	.. W & A G & Co
8	Sumatra	.. Antwerp	4-3-20	.. M & Co
9	Kuni Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. N Y K
12	Gablonz	.. Trieste	1-3-20	.. [illegible] & Co
15	Hejaz	.. N F	N F	.. T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	..	..	..	.. M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Palamcotta	..	..	.. M M & Co
2	Kilgarth	.. London	4-3-20	.. [illegible]
4	Kuma	.. [illegible]	28-2-20	.. [illegible]
6	Garoa	.. ..	3-3-20	.. M M & Co
8	Pehwar	.. Calcutta	2-3-20	.. M M & Co
9	Corilla	.. ..	N F	.. M M & Co
10	Gunsa	.. Busra	..	.. M M & Co
11	Kumeribami Paroati	..	..	.. [illegible] & Co
12	Nyanza	.. London	6-3-20	.. M M & Co
13	Santhia	.. Kobe	27-2-20	.. M M & Co
15	Montrose	.. New York	N F	.. Graham & Co
16	Folladen	.. N F	N F	.. R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Oraro	..	N F	N F	.. E Dawood Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kowelt	..	N F	N F	.. T M & Co

EXPORTS

Feb. 26.

S S Kumark for Liverpool:—30 bales cotton waste, Bhawanji Karsandas & Co; 300 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji & Co; 57 cwts c myrabolam, D Bhicaji & Co.

S S Grelstone for Hull—200 cwts cotton seed, C Jevanlal & Co.

S S Nyanza for London:—5 pkgs woolen carpet, Grindlay & Co: 500 bales hemp, Ebrahim & Co; 25 bales cow hides, M Sheriff & Co.

S S Prinz-Ludwig for London:—16 cases bristles, C N S Ginawalla & Co; 28 cases bristles, G A Begbie & Co; 2000 cwts cotton seed, Mogi & Co; 55 bales cow hides P M Kooka; 15 bales cow hides, J M Rahimtoola; 27 bales cow hides, 3 bales goat skin, H B Ramji & Co; 272 cwts turmeric, 200 cwts cashewnuts, P Narayan; 97 bales cow hides, 5 bales sheep skin, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Montrose for New York:—618 cwts [illegible] seed, 63 cwts assafoetida, Esmail Nowroji & Co; 2014 cwts myrabolam, Kalyandas Bros; 16 cwts gum Persian, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Garada for Hamburg:—50 bales cotton.

S S Sumatra for Hamberg:—200 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co; 309 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa.

S S Sumatra for Antwerp:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 335 bales cotton fly, Walmer & Co; 200 bales cotton, Bhavanji Karsandas & Co; 55 bales cotton, 177 bales cotton, B Meyer & Co.

S S Garada for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, K H Kayani & Co; 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Sumatra for Ghent:—24 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Montrose Philadelphia or New York or Baltimore:—2500 tons manganese or Central India Mining Co.

S S Fratelli Bandeiro for Genoa:—500 bales cotton, Ebrahim & Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Gablonz for Trieste:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Gablonz for Venice:—200 bales cotton Hirji Nansey & Co.

S S Kimi Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Mulchand Motilal & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ebrahim & Co; 100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji & Co; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Samalbhai Natnoobhai & Co.

S S Santhia for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Kimi Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, K Yoshizawa.

S S Santhia for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Kimi Maru for Yokkaichi:—348 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kimi Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton, Ebrahim & Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Hongkong:—215 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Santhia for Hongkong:—135 cwts khismis, H Cooverji.

S S Nagano Maru for Shanghai:—85 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha: 50 bales cotton yarn Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 26.

S S Augora from London, Agents M M & Co:—9719 ingot, 174 pieces brass, 186 cases c'stores, 143 cases fruit salts, 77 cases salt, 12 cases vinegar, 8 [illegible] heald cold, 12 cases paper, 4 cases chocolate, 12 cases cotton and woolen p goods, 20 cases tooth paste, 1000 cks cement, 144 [illegible] brass turning, etc., 2 cases polish, 7 cases biscarb soda, 16 cases cottons, 217 cases biscuits, 13 cases opsom salt, 11 cases gelatine, 200 bales old news paper, 2 cases medicinal paste, 3 cases chalk, 250 cks alizarine dye, 4 cases c. p. goods.

S S Aunghan from Rangoon via Karachi, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co:—73021 I. gal 991 cases kerosine oil, 1789 cks 1000 drums lub oil, 192714 I galls liquid fuel, 2165 cases candles.

Himalayan Valley Specialities

Uncommon and unadulterated
Pure Hill Honey 12 as. Per lb.
Pure and unadulterated
Shilajit as. 12 Per Tola
Special concession for large consignments

K. R. & COMPANY.
DEHRA DUN, U. P.

The City Motor Car Co.,
No. 13, Lamington Road,
BOMBAY,
supply Motor Accessories at the cheapest rates.

THE POPULAR
P. I. B. Works,
Opp. The Imperial Cinnema
do the best electro-plating and very promply
MAKE TO ORDER
MOTOR CAR PARTS.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

Use Bentley's
COMPLETE PHARASE CODE & SAVE 50% of your CABLE EXPENSES
Universal Code used by 95% of the Business World.
Just a limited supply to hand,
Clearing at
Rs. 50/- per copy
due to favourable Exchange.
Apply sharp before it is exhausted.
D. M. A. GAFAR & Co.
AMRITSAR.

INDIANISING TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

REFERENCE TO CORPORATION.

DEBATE ON HIGH PRICES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when a letter from the Tramways Company for its voluntary liquidation and reconstitution as a purely Indian company with its capital in rupees instead of in sterling, was referred to the Tramways Committee for report. (The greater part of the time of the Corporation meeting was taken up in the discussion of the report regarding the abnormal prices of certain necessaries of life ruling at present. Dr. Viegas who moved the adoption of the report went into the question exhaustively and made an informing and lengthy speech. He thought the present control system was "inefficient, ineffective, one-sided and unjust." The municipality should open a large number of shops, said the mover, to prevent profiteering on the part of retail dealers. The Corporation adjourned till to-day without coming to a decision in the matter.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding letter from the Tramways Company regarding the reconstruction of the Company. It was stated:—

The intention is to place the existing (English) Company into voluntary liquidation and to transfer its Concession and all its other assets whatsoever to a new Company, to be registered at Bombay, which will issue to its shareholders Rupees shares in exchange for their £ shares in the present Company and which will pay off the £. Debentures of the latter Company. All complications and difficulties in connection with the rate and fluctuations of £ Exchange, or otherwise arising from the fact of the present Company being an English Company with a Sterling Capital will thus be put an end to. The rights of the Corporation under the existing Concession and the purchase price which the Corporation will have to pay for the undertaking, assuming that it exercises its option of purchase when it arises in 1947 or subsequently, will in no way be affected by the proposed changes."

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letter be referred to the Tramways Committee for their report.

Dr. Viegas said the Committee should consider the question of the liabilities 27 years hence, with a view to the eventual acquisition of the Company, by the Corporation. The Tramway system was intimately and vitally concerned with the welfare of the public.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said the company ought to have come to the Corporation earlier than they had done.

After some discussion the motion was passed.

RISE IN PRICES.

The Corporation then considered the first report of the Committee of the Corporation to enquire into the causes and reasons of the abnormal prices of certain necessaries of life ruling at present.

The Committee's recommendations are briefly as follows:—

(1) Government should take steps to see that the control system in Burma is rendered more effective.

(2) Government should take steps to see that out of the surplus produce of rice in Burma a sufficient quantity is allotted for Indian consumption by reducing the exports to foreign countries, and that a sufficient quantity out of the Indian allotment is assigned for the Bombay Presidency and the City.

(3) All the consignments of rice from Burma on arrival in Bombay should be surveyed by two competent surveyors in Bombay, one to be appointed by the Burma Rice Commissioner and the other by the Director of Civil Supplies at Bombay. The decision of the Surveyors in Bombay if they agree, or of the Umpire to be previously named by the two surveyors first chosen if they disagree, shall be final.

(4) The Director should require the importer of rice for consumption in the City of Bombay to maintain more than one distributing centre in the City. The Director should also arrange to have the weights and scales used at the distributing centre or centres verified every week.

(5) There should be a Board of Control consisting of 5 members with the Director of Civil Supplies as Chairman.

(6) A system of taking deposits from the retail grain dealers should be introduced.

(7) Penal provisions of law should be introduced, such as already exist in the case of certain articles such as firewood, hay, kerosene oil, etc.

(8) The Corporation should not only direct that their own grain shops should increased in numbers, but should also encourage the different societies in the City open cheap grain shops by financing them on such conditions as may be deemed advisable, and a Committee should be appointed by the Corporation for the above purpose.

DR. VIEGAS.

Dr. Viegas moved the adoption of the report. He said Napoleon had said that an army moved on its stomach and that was also true of society. Every part of the machine of society must be kept bright, and well oiled, and if one part suffered, other parts also suffered. The staple food of the people of the city was Burmah rice and it was under control for the last many months; but they had to see that the control was efficient effective, not one-sided and just. The control was, however, inefficient, ineffective, one-sided and unjust maximum prices had been fixed by the Government in Burmah; the agriculturists being poor people could not charge more than the maximum price owing to their poverty and had to sell their crops. The merchants who had bought the rice, took delivery of the goods and kept them, and the Government had no control over these people. These people went on buying the stocks, hoarded them and refused to part with them except at their own prices, and the result was that they imposed on the Government a premium of from 800 to 1,000, and the people had to suffer for it—Government ought to have the power of either seizure or confiscation of such stocks for the benefit of the people. The control in this city was also inefficient and unjust.

EXPORTED FOODSTUFFS.

The President said he had written to Government and the following information had been suplied by them:—

Statement showing the quantities of certain articles of food stuffs exported from Bombay by sea through the Military Department during the year ending the 21st December 1919.

	Exports to foreign countries Cwt.	Exports to Karachi Rangoon. Cwt.
Grain of all sorts (including Dhalls), ...	618,500	70685
Flour and atta	799,640	960
Sugar inclusive of goor	188,160	...
Ghee	130,800	...

Continuing, said Dr. Viegas where the control failed in this city was with regard to the retail sellers, who sold the rice at fancy prices. He had made insuiries into the matter and found that where the wholesale dealers were willing that the control should be removed the retailers were desirous that it should continue for ever, These retailers made a profit of from Rs. 2 to 10 per bag, and their profit in some instances ranged between 20 and 60 per cent. The control was not only inefficient, but it was very prejudicial to the interests of the people. Many of the retail sellers not only profitered themselves in selling to the poor people, but also sold large quantities to flour mills at high profits. So, the flour mills not only got their own supplies, but also the supplies allocated to the citizens, and the latter had to suffer for want of rice. Many merchants obtained licenses through influence with the Director of Supplies and opened shops, and then formed their licenses, at a large profit, to others, and by this means made themselves rich. He was sorry that the Municipal authorities had not done their duty properly.

Continuing he said volunteers should help the Municipality and the Government in carrying out the recommendations of the Committee, and he had no doubt that such volunteers would be forthcoming. He also thought that cheap freight should be made available, and that the present rate of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 was too much. There should also be no restriction as regards the chartering of freight by the merchants. One thing that militated against cheap freight was the price of coal and he hoped that Government would see to it that cheap coal was supplied to the ships which carried rice. He was surprised that in a year of good crops, like the present, there should be such a scarcity in an island town like Bombay, surrounded as it was by large rice producing tracts. There was evidence brought before the committee that there was a great deal of bribery and corruption among the railway officials regarding the supply of wagons, and he thought it was high time that it should be stopped in the interests of the public. Coming to the question of the importation of Bengal Rice he did not see why the monopoly should be given to a single firm; the price of the highest quality rice per bag was Rs. 22, but in the city it was sold at from Rs. 20 to 31. For whose benefit was this monopoly maintained? Was it maintained in the interests of the people or the monopolists? He for one, did not see why the retailer should get a profit of 8 rupees and more per bag. Then there was the rice from Cocanada and other places, and why should the city not get a stock of this rice?

Mr P. J. Murzban seconded.

MORE CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said it was suggested that they should have more cheap grain shops, which would act as a check on profiteering. If they had some 300 of these it would be beneficial to the city. But the question was who would conduct these shops? Some shops were already being conducted by the Servants of India Society but they were only a few, and he advocated the opening of a larger number for the benefit of the poor people.

Mr. C. V. Mehta supported the proposition and congratulated the Committee on its report. The question of opening more shops should be taken up as soon as possible.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said, there were 13 municipal and 14 private markets in the city and he liked to know from the Commissioner as to what he had done with regard to opening cheap grain shops in the city after the issue of the report; he wanted to know what the Municipal Executive had done in the matter. If they had not done anything up to this time he wanted them to come to the Corporation with definite proposals as soon as possible. He also thought that cheaper freight should be made available to the shippers of rice.

NOT A GRAIN AT CONTROL RATE.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the persons who were granted licenses were all sorts and condition of people; some were J.P.'s, som emerchants, some menials, and some speculators. He was under the impression that the shops were to be conducted at a slight loss; but the fact was that every bag was sold, at a profit of annas eight and more, to the merchants in the mofussil. He thought that not a single grain of rice was sold to the poor in the city at the price fixed by the Controller. He had made personal enquiries into the matter and he had no hesitation in saying that the poor had not benefitted in the least by the rice control. It was the duty of the Government to come to the rescue of the poor people immediately. He also thought that corrupt practices among the railway officials were responsible to a great extent for the present high prices. There was plenty of cheap rice just near at hand in the Thana and adjoining districts, but unless they had cheap railway facilities the Government would never be able to remove the present stringency. He hoped the President would write to the Government strongly on this subject.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy said his firm had no monopoly for the importing of rice, seven firms it was who had the importing license in the beginning. Later on his firm was added to the list, thus making it eight in all. He maintained that the charge of annas 11 given to his firm to meet all expenses, including profits, was not at all much. The Rice Dealers' Association had imported into the city recently some 15,000 tons of rice and there were general complaints in the city regarding bad quality, short weight and many other things. If there were other good Indians firms able to handle large quantities the Controller would be only too glad to grant more licenses. The only remedy for the high prices was large stocks in the city. It was not a fact that the rise in prices was due to increased profits on the part of the importers. The whole position depended upon ample stocks, and Government's attention should be drawn to this point. He also advocated the appointment of independent surveyors in Rangoon, to see that only good quality rice was sent to this city. Unless they had these in the place from where the rice was exported they would never be able to give good rice to the public. Instead of 200 shops he would be quite content to have a hundred shops in the city, provided they were well managed. He asserted that the shops opened by the mills were much better managed than the Municipal shops. The only effective remedies were ample stocks and proper supervision, and without these they would not be able to effect any improvement in the situation.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the report.

INCREASED FREIGHT.

Mr. H. A. Lalljee said one of the factors for the increased rate of freight was the high price of cost. Bengal coal was supplied formerly to the ships at Rs. 6 to 8 per ton, but during the war it was supplied at the rate of Rs. 16 to 18, and at present it was about Rs. 10. Could not the Government supply cheap coal to the ships which brought rice to this country, and thus reduce the freight rate?

At this point as it was past time the Corporation adjourned till to-day, when the first question for discussion will be the report of the Medical Relief Committee.

BOMBAY PRINTING WORKS.

STRIKERS EXPECTED TO RESUME WORK TO-DAY.

It is understood that operatives of the "Bombay Printing Works," who had gone on strike from Monday, the 23rd inst. owing to some misunderstanding, will resume their duties from to-day as the misunderstanding has now been cleared by the General Manager of the Press under orders of the Agents, Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., The operatives expect 35 per cent. in all, from March 1920, if not from January 1920. And the workmen are reported to feel grateful to the Agents for kindly granting them a special famine allowance of 25 per cent. from January 1920. Minor concessions are expected to be granted to the operatives, after their resuming duties and January allowance to be paid to all the employees of the Press tomorrow before 5 p.m.

"THE QUAINTS."

"The Quaints" made a complete change in their programme last night, the prominent feature of which was a delightful fantasy entitled "China Chimes" and was received with rapturous applause by a crowded Royal Opera House. There is no doubt about the success of this brilliant party of entertainers in Bombay. A special matinee is announced for Saturday next at 5 p.m. Complete changes are the order of the day and patrons will always find something new in every performance—versatility being a strong asset of "The Quaints." It is still less than a month since this clever Company left England, for the only came away from London as recently as January, 29th and have therefore the very latest repertoire of all the big successful songs and dances now running in London.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25

The market for Jute Mill shares opened steady but closed with an easier feeling. There was not much business put through except in Kamarhatty. In the miscellaneous section Bank of Bengal shares were in inquiry. Otherwise, there was no special feature of interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Central Bharmaband 17, Neetoria 12/8, Sendra 25/4 Ex divi,

Jute:—Anglo-India 380, Benjamin 2 discount, Century 12/12, Hukumchand 1/6, Fort Gloster 1040 S.L., Howrah 46/8, small ,ot, Kamarhatty 888, Kanknarrah 735, Lansdowne 449/8. Northbrook 85, Reliance 50/8.

Tea:—Tengpani 1/ prem.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank prefs 90, Behar Rice 9/8, Bank of Bengal 1/85, Ben-Bridge and Bolts 6/12 prem, British India Electric 11/8, British India Tobacco 8/12, British Ceylon Corporation 17, Burma Finance 10/8. Burn and Co 7/ prefs 102, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 11/, Central Provinces Portland Cement 12/4, Clive Engineering 12/ Frank Ross (Calcutta 13/12, Hume Pipes 14/12. Indo Burma Tin 10, Indian Iron and Steel 20 prem, Indian Stadnard Wagons 17 prem. Kumardhubi Engineering 37/8, Madans Theatre 17/8, Marshall Sons (India) New 10/4. Marshall Sons (India) Old 11/8, Scindia Steam Navigation 21/8 prem. Steel Products 12/12, Tritor Insurance 87, Thornycroft (India) Ltd., 3/8, prem, British Burma Petrol 23/12, Buxa Timber 11/4, Cawnpore Sugar 358, Grand Eastern Hotel 282/8, Reliance Fire bricks 27/4.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59/6 and small lots at Rs. 60/4. War Bonds (Short Loans) 98, 1925 at 98/8 and 1928 at 99.

On Wednesday, Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, Madras, took over charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from Mr. Armitage who proceeds on leave.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, New Advocate-General, has been appointed additional member of the Madras Legislative Council in place of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar resigned.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

AN UNFORTUNATE POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The great outcry against the action of the Government in the matter of the Reverse Councils has compelled them to issue in defence of their action a communique, dated Delhi 23rd February, but instead of helping to re-establish our Currency Authorities in the esteem of the business community, this communique will have the very opposite effect, as it is based on assertions which have no justification in facts, and there is the further admission that the action of the Government is being exploited by speculators for their own benefit, which admission by itself is sufficient condemnation of the policy the authorities are pursuing.

The first wholesale assertion made is that the sales have

"brought into prominence the large accumulations in India of war savings intended for ultimate remittance to England, and held back pending the future currency policy to be adopted."

May I point out that this one sentence is full of unfounded assertions and implications? How did the sales bring such accumulations into prominence? Was it by the amounts applied for? Do the Currency authorities seriously want anyone to believe that the £122 million applied for last week represent such bona fide accumulations waiting to be remitted Home Do they themselves believe it? Evidently, not, because they themselves say (in para 4) that

"it is clear that the present exchange situation is being exploited by speculators who are not themselves genuine remitters, but who are taking advantage of the facilities given. . . to secure a profit on their re-sale."

This shows that the applications are to the belief of the authorities themselves speculative, and do not therefore show the accumulations awaiting remittance Home. Next) whose accumulations are they? Has the Government a tittle of evidence that there are accumulations by Englishmen retiring Home, and who naturally want their assets to be transferred to the other side? Who else can want such transfer? Not people in this country because if any such want to transfer funds it can only be in order to profit by the lower rates in the not distant future when the Bank of England resumes Specie payments, and the £ is again worth Rs. 10 instead of the Rs. 6-14 at which our Government is throwing it away to-day.

The next assertion that all these accumulations were "being held back pending the future currency policy to be "adopted" shows entire ignorance of currency matters by the framers of this communique. For, as we all know, on the eve of the publication of the report, the exchange was 2sh. 3 3-4d. T. T. and weak even at that rate. This showed clearly that it was not remitters that were holding back, but drawers of Bills, and that the Banks were unable to sell T. T. because they could not get sufficient cover of export bills. This is nothing surprising either when we remember that rumours were then rife in the market that the Committee had recommended the 2sh. rate, some saying it was Gold rate and some saying it was the usual 2sh. sterling.

Your readers will now see the hollowness of the defence now put forward by the Currency authorities, and if they cannot find any better arguments, they must be indeed hard put to it for one.

Next let us see the consequences of their admission that the situation is being exploited by speculators. Why are speculators after these bills? Clearly because they see chances of big profits in the operation. What are these profits? The Government to-day sells the £ at Rs. 6-14 and the speculator sees that one day this £ will be Rs. 10 when he can reverse the operation, and get his funds back here at a profit of 40 per cent. Surely, a profit good enough to tempt angels. After offering such temptation to the trading community, why are Government surprised at the enormous speculative tenders? Are they not themselves to blame?

Even assuming their very lame defence that there are accumulations of war-profits awaiting remittance Home, what business has the Government to offer these war profiteers this further profiteering chance of 40 per cent. on remittances Home?

Perhaps the Currency authorities will say that this return of the £ to 10 rupees is problematic. If they do, then they must be thinking that England is bankrupt or on the point of being one. Because unless they believe this which means that England is not likely to resume Gold payment, at least in the near future, why do they throw away our sterling resources at these ruinous rates to-day? Is it simply to oblige these war-profiteers that we are doing all this?

Or, is it something still worse? Is the financial position of the Government so bad here that it is urgent to transfer our funds from London to India as promptly as possible, and at any sacrifice?

If neither of this is the case, i.e., if England is not bankrupt, and if the Government here is not in a tight corner, what justification have they for selling away our sterling credits at Rs. 6-14 per £? We waited 5 years to suit the convenience of England and the Allies. Was it all in order to be ourselves ruined as soon as their need was over And to be ruined at whose hands? At the hands of a Government who year in and year out tell us that they were the trustees of the welfare of the people of this country. What would we say of a trustee that auctioned away the assets of his wards at 6000 knowing full well that by patient and careful realisation, he could get 10000 for the same?

The Government talks airily of deflation, forgetting that if there has been inflation, it is they that are the most to blame. The money that circulates here is not bogus wealth created out of the printing press as in England and many other countries, but actual proceeds of India's produce sold abroad. We did not want to be paid in currency but in Gold, and it was the Government that compelled us to accept currency instead. Does it come well out of their mouths to charge us with the consequences of their own wrong-doing?

They propose by allowing the Paper Currency Reserve to be either in Rupee paper or in Sterling securities to make the proceeds of their Reserve sales again available to the market. I shall be glad to get more details of how and through what agency this is going to be done. At present holders of their own Treasury Bills are coolly told by the Presidency Bank that it is not going to discount such bills. Evidently it holds the signature of the Government in less esteem than that of Marwari speculators.

While there is this talk in the Communique of releasing funds again to the market, this communique is very conveniently silent on the far more important question of the very serious gaps in the backing to the Paper Currency Reserve. Including the sale advertised for the 26th, £11 millions will have been sold at Rs. 7 or less. They stood in the Currency books at Rs. 15. Therefore, the backing of Rs. 16½ crores is reduced to Rs. 7½ crores, the other 9 crores being a clean loss, and our Note issue being to this extent absolutely uncovered.

I wish our business men to wake up to all this before it is too late, because it is the producers and manufacturers of this country—the toiling millions of India—that will ultimately have to pay the piper.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON,

Nawab Buildings,
Bombay Feb. 25.

A REVOLVER FROM SUEZ.

EGYPTIAN INTERNEE IN TROUBLE.

On Thursday, Gulam Nagshban Gulam Mahomed, an Afghan subject, practising as an occulist in Cairo, Egypt, was placed before Mr. A. H. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court by Sub-Inspector Nayampalli, of the C. I. D. with the charge of possessing a revolver, and a bundle of cartridges without any license or permit.

It appears that the accused who was an Afghan subject, practising as an occulist in Egypt, was sent to Bombay by the Egyptian authorities, as a political internee. On his arrival in Bombay his kit was searched by the police when the revolver and the cartridges were found in it.

The accused stated that he was under police surveillance in Cairo, ever since March, 1915, in consequence of false reports made to the authorities by his enemies. While he was under police surveillance he could not get even a needle without the knowledge of the authorities. On his way to Bombay, he was allowed by the Political Agent at Suez to visit the town and make some purchases. While he was returning to the boat from the town, some one handed him a bundle saying that he was an agent to a friend of his (accused) and that he lent £10, to that friend of the accused some years back and the bundle was a deposit against that amount. He (accused) did not open the bundle untill the ship approched Bombay when he found the revolver and the cartridges in it. He forth-with handed these to the Captain of the ship who insisted on keeping them in his (accused) own box but retained the key with himself (Captain.)

Sub-Inspector Nayampalli deposed that he received the key to the accused's box, from the Bombay Water Police to whom it had been forwarded by the steamer authorities

The Magistrate:—

What else could the accused do but hand-over the revolver and the cartridges to the Captain under the circumstances? ?

Sub-Inspector Nayampalli:—I have the testimony of other passengers on board the steamer to prove that the accused's action amounted to an offence of importing arms without a license.

Gulam Mustapha, another Afghan passenger on board the same steamer corroborated the accused's statement.

Further hearing of the case has been postponed to to-day when the Captain's evidence would be recorded.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in the Upper Sind Frontier district. Standing rabi crops were slightly injured by frost in Sind and by insects in the Sholapur and Belgaum districts. They were generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, Satara, Belgaum, and in Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for next season in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts and in parts of Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains were high but generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 62 to 69
Gujarat	... 42 to 68
Konkan	... 47 to 63
Deccan	... 46 to 70
Karnatak	... 75 to 79

BANK OF BRODA.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Share-holders of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., was held at the registered Office of the Bank, near Mandvi, Baroda on Saturday the 21st February 1920. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Gunajirao Rajba Nimbalker was voted to the Chair.

The annual report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1919, was presented to the meeting. The Bank has made a profit of Rs. 4,60,639-5-6 during the year under report and the working capital has been nearly doubled.

The Directors' report circulated to the shareholders was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum was declared. The retiring Directors, Mr. Gunajirao R. Nimbalker and Seth Manilal Revadas were re-elected and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., and Rao Bahadur Hargovinddas D. Kantavala were re-appointed Auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerny will deliver lecture "How to improve Postal Clerical Prospects" at 9 p.m. to-day at the Vanita Vishram Hall, opposite Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha will preside.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique says:—It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 25th instant, was 33¾.

After meeting in conference with the members of the Allahabad Municipal Board the Lieut.-Governor has decided to appoint a Committee to go into the whole question of the new constitution of the Municipal Board.

The Viceroy has selected Lieut.-Col. H. Austen Smith, I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency, for the appointment of the Inspector General Divisional Hospitals, Behar and Orissa vice Col. G. J. H. Bell, I.M.S., proceeding on combined leave preparatory to retirement.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union, at 123, Esplanade Road, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

Wilson College Day, at 6 p.m., Sir George Carmichael, presiding.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

Corporation Dinner to Sir George Lloyd Corporation Hall, 7-30 p.m.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Cash Certificate amount in all to Rs. 9,79,996-4.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Devanha with the outward Mails of the 12th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Tuesday next.

SURMA VALLEY CONFERENCE.

The fourth session of the above conference will be held on the 5th and 6th of March 1920 at Karimganj in Sylhet under the presidency of Mr. B. C. Pal.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battn. (I. D. F.), will play at the R. B. Yacht Club at 6 p.m., to-day.

HINDU GAYANA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Gayana there will be a musical performance at the Samaj premises (1st floor Vishram mansions, Girgaon) at 8-30 p.m., (S. T.), to-day. The function is open to the public.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Wednesday was 158. On the corresponding day of last year it was 140. There were 2 attacks of plague, including one imported from Salem and 2 deaths. There were 2 attacks of small pox and 2 deaths.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR SERVICES.

Unregistered letters, postcards, packets of printed papers and commercial papers and samples for transmission by that Air Service for Rajkot and Karachi will be accepted at the counter of the General Post Office, Bombay up to 7 a.m. on Tuesday to-2nd March 1920.

2. Registered letters will be accepted till 7 p.m., on Monday the 1st March.

RED CROSS GIFTS.

The following Red Cross Gifts were received at the Indian Branch of the Joint Committee St. J. A. B. R. C. Depot for the month ending 31st January, 1920, in addition to those already acknowledged.

Bangalore: From Henry Secretary, Ladies' Branch, St. John Ambulance Association, Distr. Centre.—34 Helpless Jackets, 45 khaki shirts, 36 pillow slips, 150 cup covers, 30 s. l. bags., 130 washing gloves, 9 mufflers, 7 prs. bed socks, 3 prs. socks, 6 prs. mittens.

Bombay: From the Representative, Australian Imperial Force.—1 Second Hand Typewriter.

Tirhoot: From Mrs. V. N. Kickley.—2 small cardigans, 2 small socks warm.

INDIAN GUILD LECTURES.

Prof. D. B. Naik of the Wilson College has begun a series of three lectures on "Steam as motive power" before the Indian Guild of Science. The first was delivered on Saturday last and is to be followed by the second on Tuesday the 2nd March. In the introductory lecture Prof. Naik traced the various developments in the motive powers of the world till the advent of the steam engines. He then considered the various effects of heat on bodies in general and heat effects on steam in particular, describing the first steam engine, Newcomens' atmospheric engine, first he went on to indicate the improvements made by Watt in this original type, particularly in the separate condensing chamber and the self-acting valve. In the next lecture he proposes to describe how the modern locomotive has come into existence.

HOLI FESTIVAL AND WORKERS.

With a view to keep the mill operatives away from the acts of rowdyism usually practised during the Shimga holidays when mills in Bombay are closed for three days, the Kamgar Hitavardak Sabha arranges annually entertainments, athletic sports, and lectures and magic lantern shows in different mill centres. The Sabha accordingly held a preliminary meeting of over a 1,000 millhands near Manaji Hall Lower Parel, on Thursday the 19th instant in the evening to arrange an interesting programme of entertainments and appoint volunteers from the working classes to manage the same.

The president Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, called upon the men to steer clear of licentious revelling generally indulged in during Shimga. In order to make these entertainments popular Mr. Talcherkar added that the Sabha was staging theatricals and that as an adjunct to these efforts he was with the cooperation of the "Krida Bhuwan" Club negotiating to organise a processional show for hitting vice hard by arranging a cavalcade of decent tableaux showing the evils of drink and the sufferings of innocent women and children which follow in its track. No doubt to get up such procession artistically and in high style with motor lorries, bullock carts a brass band will be more or less expensive, but he was striving hard for help from sympathetic employers of labour and philanthrophists in temperance work.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—(1). "That the Collector of Bombay be asked to close foreign liquor shops during the Holi holidays as millhands in the absence of country liquor resorted to foreign spirits a temptation which they were unable to overcome and thus defeated the excellent object for which the authorities kept the country liquor shops closed during Holi festival." and (2). "That millowners be requested to close the mills on the Holi festival day viz.—4th March 1920 to enable the millhands to observe a fast and participate in the religious ceremonies."

REFORMS IN KATHIAWAR.

A deputation, formed of Messrs. D. H. Shukla, Gordhandas Ladhabhai Purshotam Mavji, Bhagwanji A. Mehta, Harishankar N. Randya, Balvantrai Vehaya on behalf of the Kathiawar Hit Vardhak Sabha has come to Bombay to enlist the sympathies of all interested in Kathiawar in its work. An informal meeting of sympathisers will be held to meet them to-day at 6 p.m., at the Morarji Gouldas Hall, Cavel and to consider the ways and means of furthering the cause of reforms in Kathiawar.

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NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1920, at 6-45 p.m.

E. E. JANION,
H. MACDONALD,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

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THE CLERKS' CONFERENCE

President
J. K. MEHTA, Esq., M. A.
Secretary
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.
Meets on 28th and 29th Feb. 1920 at 5 p. m. and 2 p. m.
respectively
at the
MARWADI VIDYALAYA
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON.
Deligate's Fee Re. 1. Visitor's Fee 0/4.
ALL CLERKS ARE CORDIALLY *INVITED TO ATTEND.*

NATIONAL PURSE TO ALI BROTHERS.

In grateful recognition of their selfless devotion to the cause of their creed, country and community as an humble token of tribute to them for their fortitude during their period of suffering, it is proposed to present the two brothers with an All-India Purse to which every countryman and Mussalman is invited to contribute his mite.

All contributions must be sent to the committee's treasurers c/o Kothi Haji Ali Jan Delhi.

And all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Tajuddin, Ballimaran, Delhi.

NOTE—1. Ali Brothers have refused to accept the national Purse for their private use as the Purse Committee orginally intended and as directed by them the money is to be remitted from time to time to the Khilafat Fund in their name.

2. Donors to the Purse for an amount which is not less than a rupee will be presented a photo of Ali Brothers and a letter of thanks in their own handwriting.

Sd. (Haziqul Mulk Hakim) Ajmalkhan Chairman. Tajuddin Editor Taj Jubbulpore (Lala) Shankerlal, (Prof) Inder, Abbass Hussain Qari.

GENERAL SECRETARIES,
All-India Ali Brothers Purse Committee, DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 27, 1920.

"PRELIMINARY WHITEWASH."

Except for occasional annoyances, the Punjab Government and their faithful officials have been winning all along the line. A tenth of the abominations revealed would have driven out several of them, out of office to receive their deserts, if they had served in any other civilised country. As it is, the Indemnity Act has saved them against "malicious-minded" persons; their chief is, in high honour, trying to reprove the "Times" on the baneful habit of "baiting" British officials; they now, as the agents of clemency, affect to be above petty considerations and soften justice with mercy for the enemies of the King whom they had to chastise. Materially, things have been manipulated to their advantage. The stories flying abroad have, Colonel Wedgwood said in Parliament, tarnished the credit of British rule in India; but that does not alter the pay, promotion or pension of those who have humbler interests. So far officials, who administered the fifty-years lesson and brag about it, have had cause to congratulate themselves. The official version of the "rebellion" which they, with matchless gallantry, in land and air, overcame, was published in mail week, in England. We gave extracts from the document yesterday. It is brimful of self-approval. We are thankful for it as a demonstration of official camouflage, for otherwise we could never have imagined that a chapter of foul savagery could be so condensed into a respectable and readable account in praise of its perpetrators. If, instead of the quasi-official committee appointed by Lord Chelmsford, we were left to trust the findings of the Government now published, we should never have heard a word of official admission touching aspects of the truth. Read the official account, and you will not see that anything that officials did, roused the curiosity or ruffled the calm of any of its writers. All that they did was remarkable for wisdom and address; and they, with grave modesty, retire after telling the story. Quantities of material particulars are suppressed. Incidents mounted for special show, are distorted in their favour. The writers had never dreamed or heard of official misconduct, and innocent readers are left with the impression that all officials behaved like civilised beings. Such is the power of mendacious artistry!

The compilers of the report, published in England but withheld in India, are good enough to say that it is not intended to prejudice the Hunter Committee. If it were the giving of information in due course, it might have been published months earlier. The intentions of the writers of the report and the consequences of their action do not agree. Whether it could counteract the "mischief" of the Hunter Committee revelations, we doubt. It is in the vein of the "Martial Law Ki jai" communique, vivacious but without over-deference to truth. As a capital instance of giving the first coat of whitewash it is all right. Everyone knows that the trouble in Amritsar was provoked by the arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, and the subsequent firing on an aggrieved crowd, members of which, being bareheaded, were pronounced by Mr. Irving to be rebellious. The justification for this action (the deportation) is the subsequent judgment of the Martial Law Commission, says the report. Similarly argued, the justification of the Commission, together with its highly trustworthy composition, was Martial Law itself. The justification of Martial Law itself, after the treacherous carnage of the 13th when everything was quiet, is not given. The fact is that they never cared a rotten fig for justifications, and the only justification they could get for one action is from another, also their creation. The misdeeds, the crimes, of the mob are given without extenuation, but the facts, let us own, will give Indians a great sense of pain and shame. The mob, mad and maddened, committed terrible deeds; but let us remember with pride, that in the story of escapes, Indians had the greatest share. Yet from top to bottom of this report, the credit of restored calm and the safety of individuals, is ascribed to the results of massacre and flogging. Of the action of General Dyer, there is not a line of regret, its happy results being the theme of official admiration. For this was what General Dyer did:—

"When he arrived at about five o'clock he found that the crowd had swollen to several thousand and it was being addressed by a speaker on a raised platform. His troops deployed on either side of the entrance the ground on which they stood being some feet higher than the general level of the enclosure. One thousand six hundred and fifty rounds were fired, fire being directed on crowds, not on individuals, and redirected from time to time where the crowds were thickest. The ammunition used was the ordinary 303 army cartridge. On the conclusion of the firing the troops retired; the number of casualties was not counted." The firing was "redirected from time to time where the crowds were thickest" and who could excel the plan to secure bigger slaughter? Such cowardly butchering of fellow-creatures is treated as a gallant episode.

The report, besides distorting facts, also uses lies. It has never been proved, it was not even claimed as true by Mr. Thompson in the Council, that there was a "counter-proclamation" in the city. The report wanting to bolster up the rebellion theory says:—"It is stated, *though there is no direct proof of this*, that, as the troops had passed, a counter-proclamation was issued declaring that British rule was at an end." Why should they repeat a slander without proof? The lie that at Ramnagar the King's effigy was burnt is repeated, though it was exploded in the Council and outside it. Of course there may be advantages in repeating proved lies—the people of Ramnagar made pitiful complaints of the slander uttered of them—but it is hardly worthy of decent purposes. Again after describing the Gujranwala bombing exploit the report remarks: "There can be no sort of truth in the assertion that the aeroplanes appeared when the crowds were already moving off, and that consequently their bombing and firing on the crowd was unjustified". The latter part of the sentence is argument; we shall confine ourselves to the fact. Captain Carberry—now Major Carberry—who undertook the aerial expedition lasting 45 minutes gave evidence before the Hunter Committee without reading the Government report of what he had done. He said that after dispersing a party of "natives", he fired into villages. What was the "firing into villages"? Justice Rankin asked for the explanation which was:—"What he meant by firing into the village was that he followed them up into the village with machine-gun fire. When he started firing the crowd ran away into the village." That was how the exploit was done. The dispersed crowd was chased about by the sporting officer—for "moral effect" as he admitted. Between the admission of Major Carberry and the cunning denial of the Punjab Government, there is all the difference between black and white. We have chosen a few instances to show how the report is riddled with untruths. Of the suppression of the truth and the glossing of events, there is no need to speak. Still, such is the nature of the story which the Punjab Government on the sly served up for British consumption. No wonder it was spurned by truth-loving Britons as the "preliminary whitewash."

"RALLYING THE MODERATES."

If officials think that the odious duty of co-operation is done by cultivating pleasant terms with the Moderates, they will do well to realise in time that Nationalists are not likely to wither in the shade of scorn. The Moderates mostly form a clique of pushful individuals, made consequential and intolerant of other parties and the curious feature of the Council proceedings is that while officials are distant and strained in their relations with Nationalists, they are quickly deferential to the suggestions and even the jokes of Moderates. Moderates are perhaps too weak to flourish without the notice and advertisement of somebody, and they should not be blamed if they take advantage of official interest. The artificial prominence given to the Moderates seems to be part of the old policy of rallying them; for the test of a Moderate consists of his readiness to be rallied. They reckon themselves as of a different caste and have no sympathy for their unfortunate countrymen as they shiver in the cold of neglect; they even chuckle over what they take to be the miserable plight of Nationalists and say that they are grousing over sour grapes. Pundit Nehru, as President of the Congress, has wired to the Secretary of State pointing out the attitude of officials who hold Nationalists at arms' length in every act that involves joint deliberation. They have been excluded from the Committee appointed to advise on the rules under the Reform Act. Sir William Marris, Reforms Commissioner, dismissed the notion of Congressmen being in it, observing that he was not exactly aware of the personnel of its deputation. Deputations have little, perhaps, to do with the selection of a Committee, but the studied exclusion of Nationalists is noticeable, and undoubtedly it was meant to be noticed. We have to derive the moral of the action and we hope that no remark of ours will be taken for jealous excitement at the luck of Moderates, especially when the luck may be shared by a little political adroitness by anybody. It is not, however, a happy sign of co-operation, when the most representative section of political thought is excluded on a matter of vital concern to the whole country.

On their small scale, the Madras Government foreshadowed the policy, and when it was commented upon as unfair, a stalwart weekly of our Presidency cavilled at the misfortune of Nationalists! In addition to the feelings of alienation promoted by such action, the Moderates themselves become spoiled children as they are pampered by the sweets of patronage. The weekly to which we referred, instead of cautioning Government on their exclusive policy, plumped itself on recognition, and by way of magnanimity said that the inclusion of a Nationalist or two might have been "generous and expedient." It is not a question of generosity or expediency, but of commonsense and justice. Those who are boomed beyond their deserts have of course to be indebted to tokens of generosity, as distinguished from justice, but Nationalists are not exactly in that position. It still illustrates the feelings of superiority that attend caste. The personal value of Moderates, also, is in material degree affected by the ministrations to their vanity. Mr. Banerjea, as the foremost milleniast, is losing his sense of proportion; he is the victim of one or two well-known phrases and is swept off his feet by volatile notions about the perfection of the things he secured from Parliament. In the Council, he is a privileged member, ready with assent on decisions of complicated questions. Mr. Shastri, usually a lively debater on topics that allow of polished generalisations, has lost much of his vivacity. He is silent with the gravity of Front Bench manners, Dr. Sapru apparently is suffering from the uncomfortable feeling that he has to be weighty and statesmanlike. These gentlemen are oppressed with a sense of great personal consequence and the bureaucracy is carrying on the confidence trick with a vengeance.

Following the cue of higher functionaries and in order the better to ventilate their sentiments, minor autocrats are apparently disposed to snub the Congress and Congressmen. Their memorials and representations are spurned and discarded because they are worthy of official contumacy. We have before us the records of an interesting correspondence between Mr. W. S. Hamilton, I.C.S., of Jullunder District, in which that gentleman "could not recognise in any way an irresponsible and self-constituted body such as the District Congress Committee seemed to be." The offence of the Committee was that it protested against the high-handed manner in which the distinguished civilian cancelled the Arms Act licenses of people suspected of Congress leanings. Surely when a body is good enough to be damned, it is good enough to be judged in its protest. In the case of Lala Naubat Rai Zaildar, the officer informed him of the reason of refusal of license: "That you joined the Congress with great zeal, hence the license for gun was refused." Again Lala Harikishen Lal Sondhi, was informed: "The license of the applicant has been forfeited because his family joined the Extremist Congress." Further, Mr. Hamilton indignantly wrote to Mr. Mahomed Amin: "I have refused you a license because you (a pensioned Government servant) went to the Amritsar Extremist Congress and associated yourself with the seditious resolutions passed therein." Mr. Amin did not attend the Congress; but that is a small matter. Mr. Hamilton must surely know that Mr. Amin's pension is part of his deferred pay as all pensions are when earned by recipients, and it is nobody's patrimony. Still the impudence of the Deputy Commissioner to penalise Congressmen, suspected Congressmen and their families passes understanding; is it part of the scheme of co-operation? Is the first qualification for a gun license, the possession of a membership card of the National Liberal Federation of India? These little impertinences regarding the most representative national body in India, used to be a secret, but now people are flaunting them and penalising those whom they in the past never openly attacked. These are not happy signs. And we doubt political schisms in India can be exploited to these lengths. But we live to learn, even in the era of co-operation.

MR. ASQUITH

The return of Mr. Asquith to Parliament will be universally hailed as a triumph of a great personality. It is more. It is an indication of a common and keen desire to see him back amidst the scenes of his life-long labours, where his presence is, at the present moment, most needed. The figures of the voting are instructive as revealing the two most important features of the Paisley bye-election. The first of these is that the Labour candidate has polled more votes than would have been necessary for him to win in a three-conered contest. That he has not been able to head the poll is indicative not of the fact that the constituency would not have returned a Labour member to Parliament by majority but of the fact that it was anxious to see Mr. Asquith elected. And this end has been secured by the extraordinary dimunition of the Coalition votes,—a phenomenon which can be easily explained by the fact that many of the votes of the Unionists as well as Coalition Liberals have been cast for Mr. Asquith from a common desire to see him back in Parliament. If the voting at Paisely may be taken as reflecting the present mood and tendency of British democracy as a whole, the lesson to be drawn is that while the country needs Mr. Asquith back in Parliament to check and repair the vagaries of Mr. Lloyd George in foreign affairs, it looks to Labour rather than to Liberalism for an edequate performance of the task of peaceful reconstruction at home as well as abroad—unless the Liberal Party makes a radical departure from its past and assimilates the spirit of the times. What is this departure that is most needed? Liberalism has always stood for Liberty—Liberty of nations and of individuals. But that Liberty, according to the Liberal creed, has had reference more to the individual's relation with the State, in its political and not in its social aspect. Liberalism has never yet stood definitely for liberating men and women from poverty; it has always taken the present structure of society for granted and the freedom which it has safe-guarded has been the freedom rather of the middle and comfortable classes than of the poor. The Labour Party—the party of workers by hand and by brain—has realised and proclaimed that true freedom can only exist in a country when not this or that class but *all* classes are *economically* free. The Opposition of John Bright—than whom there never was a greater or nobler Liberal—to the Fartory Acts from a mistaken notion of interference with industry which might affect wages is a classical illustration of the limitation of Liberalism as a force for the creation of a society based on justice and equal opportunity to every man or woman composing it. That tradition Liberalism must outlive if it is to win and maintain its hold on the British democracy.

Notes of the Day.

Pass-port Regulations.

The Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Dobbs to regulate the entry of people into British India, did not get a warm reception. The clauses are not numerous because it merely enables Government to issue rules for the purpose of giving passports and checking them. The argument advanced by Government is that there are abroad large numbers of undesirables and propagandists paid by revolutionary societies, and that there ought to be a method of excluding them from India. The Bolshevik danger has never been underrated by the British Government. They are peculiarly sensitive about it. The objection to the proposal is that, even when rightly used, the passport will be a source of harassment to people, and that no executive restriction on freedom of movement, is ordinarily desirable. A staff of officials, high and low, when brought into existence for meeting a particular emergency, have a tendency to hold on. War establishments are hard to disband. Similarly war-ideas persevere. Since the hampering of movements will be a hardship to people travelling on lawful purposes, the passport system should be maintained only if there is a grave emergency justifying it. Instead of adding to the permanent departments and opening chances of corruption for unscrupulous men, the more economical way could be to improve the quality of the police and have new arrivals watched without undue intrusion. The examination of luggage by the customs authorities, is a good check, even as it is, on the nature of visitors. It should be left to the police to watch suspicious characters, instead of assuming that no man is above suspicion and that everyone is liable to be tapped and examined by authorities before being marked out as safe.

Limit the Nuisance.

The risk of the passport rules being abused for political purposes is not a wholly fanciful suggestion. The passport can be—and, as a matter of fact, has been—utilised to trip people on political grounds, and lay on them a virtual notice of exclusion which, for policy, or for lack of it, is not promulgated. The danger applies not to Indians only, but to Europeans as well—publicists, who are obnoxious to the authorities, but whom it would be impossible to prosecute for lack of a case. Government are well-armed with powers of deportation and it is not necessary to add to them. Habits of interference with the liberties of people are clinging to officials who naturally find it difficult to keep order and keep out mischief-makers without arbitrary powers; but the public cannot indefinitely allow what was conceded by special leave for an emergency. When the Bill is taken up next, it must be amplified as an exact measure instead of being a pure instrument of power enabling Government to make the regulations they like. Secondly, regard being had to the abnormal reasons urged in favour of it, the restrictions should be limited to one year. If the law has to be extended, the legislature should again be consulted. An indefinite lease of power cannot be claimed on the ground of an emergency.

On Interests Other Than Indian.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma, in a well-reasoned speech, moved a resolution recommending the free import of gold to India in return for her dues. We wish that Government had, at voting time, allowed members to support or oppose the resolution, according to their private judgment. If they had done it, Mr. Sarma's resolution would have prevailed by merit of its good sense and Government could have cited the resolution as an indication of the force of Indian opinion against Whitehall. Mr. Hailey's argument ran in a vicious circle; he would not allow free import of gold till the premium on the sovereign in the country went down, whereas the premium could not go down till there was a free supply. The disparity between the internal and external value of the sovereign cannot be remedied, nor even a start be made in the direction, till the inflow of the precious metals is allowed. All countries are looking after their own interests, but India is kept as a balance wheel of vicarious adjustment for them. We are glad that Mr. Sarma declined to accept the "as soon as possible" qualification of Mr. Hailey and stood out for instant remedy. Public opinion is unanimous in resenting the jerky policy of Government involving panic, foreign speculation and the dislocation of trade; the Currency Committee is with them; only the Government are standing in isolation with specious excuses and quack devices.

TIGHTENING TREATY DEADLOCK.

AMENDMENT TO REPUBLICAN RESERVATIONS.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S MOTION LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 26.

WASHINGTON Feb. 21.—The first vote on the Peace Treaty since November was taken in the Senate to-day and resulted in a defeat by 38 votes to 26 of the motion by Senator Hitchcock to amend the republican reservations so that joint resolutions by the Congress would be required for a notice of withdrawal of the United States from the League of Nations. This vote is generally interpreted as being likely to tighten the Treaty deadlock.

FALL OF TURKISH EMPIRE?

FALL OF A HISTORIC TREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 26.

A message from Jerusalem states that the heaviest snowstorm since 1860 was experienced last week. Damage to the amount of a quarter million sterling was caused. The storm brought down the famous tree at Elbutmi where the culprits were hanged.

According to a local tradition the fall of this tree was to synchronise with the fall of the Turkish Empire and the populace are greatly impressed with the omen.

"NO LONGER ANY PLACE IN EUROPE."

"THE TIMES" CREED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Feb. 26.

"The Times", in the course of a leader protesting against the decision to allow the Turks to remain in Constantinople, says the action of the Government appears to be deserving of the severest censure and will probably be repudiated throughout the country which has been deceived and whose indignation is deep and burning.

"The Times" thinks that a reversal of the decision is not impossible and adds: "If the Turkish administration is not now uprooted from Europe another war will have to be fought in the future in order to evict the Turks from their last lodgment on the European soil. The great war will not have been fully won unless the Supreme Council tells the Turkish Government that it must return to Asia. To expel all the Turkish race from Europe is impossible, but the Turkish flag, ruler and Government has no longer any place in Europe."

"The Times" states that meetings of protest have been arranged throughout the country at which prominent members of all the political parties will speak.

INDIAN KHILAFAT DELEGATION AT VENICE.

MESSAGE TO PREMIER AND MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 23.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 26.

Venice:—The Indian Khalifat delegation consisting of Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Syud Hossain, Nadwi and Hayat arrived here yesterday afternoon and will proceed to London to-morrow. The delegation has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu urging that no final decisions regarding Turkey be taken before the Peace Conference has heard the delegation.

OTTOMAN PEACE DELEGATION.

TWEFIK PASHA AS ITS CHIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 23.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 26.

Constantinople:—The ex-Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, has been appointed Chief of the Ottoman peace delegation, which will consist of thirty members.

THE STATISTICAL PROBLEM.

COL. AMERY'S LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 26.

At a farewell dinner to the oversea delegates to the Imperial Statistical Conference, a letter from Col. Amery was read emphasising the necessity for the fullest possible statistics with regard to trade, agriculture, mining, finance, population, cost of living, labour and migration, and their proper co-ordination in order to develop and utilise resources of the Empire to the fullest extent. He was sure that the deliberations of the Conference had greatly contributed to the attainment of that end which he would do everything in his power to further.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

SIR A. GEDDES ON PRE-WAR PROSPERITY.

GRANT OF £ 100,000 FOR EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Feb. 26.

In the course of his speech at the British Industries Fair, which was yesterday visited by their Majesties, Sir Auckland Geddes urged that the fair since its inauguration in 1915 had entirely changed its character. It was no longer an opportunity for the buyer to fill up the gaps but it presented an opportunity to the buyers from all parts of the world to secure goods of any class they desired. The Government was contemplating further development, namely, showrooms on the continent and elsewhere.

Sir Auckland Geddes laid emphasis on the fact that the only way to win back our pre-war commercial prosperity was by development of the export trade. At present the home market was almost too attractive. Profits were easily made and the buyers were clamouring for goods, but it was the overseas market on which British trade must rely for continuation of prosperity. He suggested the advisability of business men setting aside a considerable part of their goods for sale overseas.

He concluded by announcing that the Government was contributing £100,000 guarantee the fund of the British Empire Exhibition which would be held in London from May to October 1921.

LANCASHIRE COTTON OPERATIVES' WAGES.

PREPARATION TO APPLY A 100% ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 26.

The cotton operatives in Lancashire are preparing to apply a hundred per cent. advance on the pre-war rates of wages. At least four hundred thousand workers are affected.

RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

PREMIER AND NITTI FAVOUR RESUMPTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Feb. 26.

The "Daily Mail" understands that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti favour resumption of relations with Soviet Russia but the French are disinclined to take immediate action.

SOVIETS DEFEAT GENERAL KAPPEL.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT ACHINIK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 26.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Feb. 12.—The Soviet army has defeated General Kappel has entered Irkutsk and has concluded an armistice with the Czechs. A terrible dynamite explosion has occurred at Achinik several trains and the station being wrecked. There are many Polish and Russian victims.

BRITISH BATTLE SQUADRON AT BOSPHORUS

MOST IMPOSING ARRAY OF SEA POWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb 26.

Constantinople:—The first battle squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Fremantle arrived here this morning, accompanied by four destroyers, making a most imposing array of sea power ever seen in the Bosphorus.

WIART SENTENCED TO DEATH.

FOR BETRAYING ANTI-ESPIONAGE ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 26.

LILLE.—The Court-Martial has sentenced to death Wiart, who, during the German occupation betrayed the members of the anti-espionage organisation at Cambrai and caused the arrest of thirty, two of whom were shot.

SILVER QUEEN AT WADIHALFA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb.

A message from Wadihalfa dated February 22nd states that the Silver Queen landed there that afternoon owing to an encountering head wind. The restart was to be made at dawn on February 23rd.

Indians in East Africa.

LETTERS BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

IV.

When we turn from British East Africa to Uganda the difference in the treatment of Indians is altogether marked. In Uganda the European element is, up to the present, much smaller owing to malaria and black water fever and a somewhat enervating climate. But the soil is so fertile and the cotton area is so productive, that there can be little doubt that the European traders and settlers will soon be coming into Uganda in far greater numbers. And every Indian in Uganda fears this invasion—not because of trade competition, but because of the selfishness which makes the policy of Indian exclusion profitable to the European when ruthlessly applied at a certain stage of development. While the Indian is opening up a country and in the process is ready to face disease which no European would face with impunity,—so long as the Indian is engaged in this work the rivalry and race prejudice are not serious. But when the country has been opened up to trade, when the African has learnt to trade by dealing with the Indian, then, as the country becomes more settled and less unhealthy, the European begins to wish to have everything his own way. If the Indian stands in the road he must be turned out.

I have put rather brutally and perhaps also one-sidedly the general trend of politics. What I have said needs qualification in many directions, but as a rough sketch of what happens it is fairly correct.

In Uganda.

In Uganda to-day the second stage—i.e. when the Indian stands in the way of the European,—has not yet been reached. On every side the Europeans told me that they were glad of the presence of the Indian; that he was a most useful person; that they did not agree with the Economic Commission findings to the effect that the Indian kept the African native back; indeed—so the Europeans told me,—it was just the other way. There was no one who was civilising the African quicker than the Indian.

Situation Hopeful.

In Uganda I sat down to a common dinner at which European and Indian sat and ate together at the same table. Such a thing would be very difficult to contemplate in British East Africa.

In Uganda my great fear was that the Indian children were growing up without any education and therefore that they would be unable to take their true and proper place in the future. I am thankful to say that a very large proportion of husbands have brought their wives out with them. There are a very large number of bright-eyed intelligent little Gujerati children, boys and girls, everywhere present. But schools are practically nil.

I have done my utmost to get this defect remedied at the earliest possible moment both by appealing with all earnestness to the Indian community itself and also by appealing for direct Government action.

The situation in Uganda to-day is hopeful. The Indians are prosperous on the whole and they are not oppressed.

EXPELLING THE TURK.

DISASTROUS EFFECT ON INDIAN SITUATION.

COLOSSAL IGNORANCE OF SOME BRITISH STATESMEN.

HON. MR. BHURGRI'S CABLE.

The following cable has been despatched to Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri:—

Right Honourable Ameer Ali,
2, Cadogan Place,
Sloan Square, London.

Recent campaign in England against Sultan retaining Constantinople will have most disastrous effect on Indian situation. My intimate touch with state of feeling here shows Moslem loyalty being strained to extremest limit. There is grave danger in colossal ignorance of some British statesmen including Lord Bryce of serious situation which will arise here if Moslem sentiments ruthlessly wounded. Please communicate with Government and Press correcting this serious misconception about Indian situation.

BHURGRI.

The following is a copy of the cable sent by Mr. Bhurgri to the Secretary of State:—

Secretary of State for India,
London.

Campaign against Sultan retaining Constantinople is having most disastrous effect on Indian situation and straining Moslem loyalty to extremest limit. Situation here made more dangerous by ignorance of some British statesmen as to serious consequences in India of unfavourable Turkish Peace.

BHURGRI.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor in Council pleased to appoint Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal arrived at Agra yesterday under special purdah arrangements. She visited the Taj and also went sight-seeing to the fort.

RECALL OF DYER.

MR. CHANDA'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The Viceroy has rejected, states the "Patrika", the resolution of the Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda regarding the recall of General Dyer.

The Lieu.-Governor of the Punjab granted a sum of Rs. 4,000 as a donation from the Punjab Government to the Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition to be held at Delhi.

MR. ASQUITH RETURNED

PAISLEY BY-ELECTION.

COALITION NOWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 26.

The Paisley election resulted as follows:—

Asquith (Liberal)	14,736
Biggar (Labour)	11,902
Mackean (Coalition Unionist)	3,795

GERMANY'S TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

CRUCIAL TEST OF HER ATTITUDE TOWARDS TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 26.

A telegram to "The Times" from Paris says that the Allies have decided to propose that Germany try a selection of typical war criminals whose guilt can be overwhelmingly proved and they will regard Germany's action in this matter as the crucial test of her attitude towards the Treaty.

REVOLUTION IN MURMANSK.

TOWN AND SHIPPING SEIZED BY BOLSHEVISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 25.

VARDO, NORWAY—The Russian steamer Lomonosoff has arrived here from Murmansk with two British and four Belgian officers in charge. They report that a revolution broke out in Murmansk yesterday afternoon and the Bolsheviks seized the town and the shipping. The Lomonosoff escaped but was riddled by machine-gun fire and the captain was badly wounded.

GUARDING AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

GENERAL GOUGH URGES RECOGNITION OF SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Feb. 26.

A memorial signed by General Gough, two Colonels and a number of officials of the Archangel force has been presented to Mr. Lloyd George urging recognition of the Soviets, pointing out the danger of Bolshevism outside of Russia and the spread of German influence in Russia antagonistic to Britain.

COMMERCIAL AIRSHIP SERVICES.

STRONG SYNDICATE FORMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Feb. 26.

According to the "Daily Mail" a strong syndicate of shipowners and airship builders including the P. and O., Orient, Cunard, Vickers and Armstrong has been formed to investigate possibilities of regular commercial airship services between Britain, Africa and the East.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF ERZBERGER.

VON HIRSCHFELD GETS EIGHT MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 26.

BERLIN.—Ensign Von Hirschfeld has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for the recently attempted murder of Von Erzberger.

COCKERELL LANDS AT NIMULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb 26.

"The Times" learns from Jinja that the Cockerell landed at Nimule in Northern Uganda on the morning of February 22nd owing to engine heating. The ground was rough and this resulted in the damaging of the tailskid and the puncturing of the tyres.

An attempt to restart in the afternoon was prevented by the burning of the valve of the port engine. The aviators were forced to camp and were disturbed by lions during the night.

The Cockerell restarted at dawn on February 22nd making for Jinja.

DEATH OF MR. S. L. HUGHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. Spencer Leigh Huges, M.P.

The late Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes was a well-known Parliamentary journalist. He entered Parliament in 1910 (Stockport). Educated at Woodhouse Grove School near Leeds the late journalist was connected with the "Morning Leader" from its start and with the "Star" since 1891. Among his publications "Art of Public Speaking", "Things That Count", "Press, Platform and Parliament", "Parliamentary Tales" in the Windsor and Cassell's Magazines are very well-known. The late M.P. was also a member of the National Liberal Club.

BUGGA AND RATTAN.

WILL DEATH SENTENCES BE COMMUTTED?

INVOKING ROYAL CLEMENCY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 26.

The news of the rejection of the Amritsar appeal by the Privy Council received last evening caused a deep gloom and widespread disappointment. The wives of Chaudhri of Bugga and Rattan, two of the any persons condemned to death, immediately wired to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Maclagan, earnestly beseeching Royal Clemency for their husbands, whose appeal has been rejected by the Privy Council. It will be recalled that the appeal to the Privy Council was on law points only, concerning the legality of the Martial Law ordinance number four and the jurisdiction of Martial Law Commissions to try and convict accused. On these points the appeal has been rejected, and petitions for clemency have now been addressed. It is understood that urgent messages have also been addressed to a number of officials and non-official members, including Messrs. Sastri, Bannerji, Malaviya and Sarma to move Government on their behalf. A similar appeal has been wired to Lord Sinha of Raipur. the public is anxiously awaiting the exercise of Royal Clemency in the last resort.

INDIAN TROOPS AND SHERIFF OF MECCA.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

A communique states: "It is understood that rumours have recently been in circulation to the effect that Indian regular troops were stationed in the Hedjaz for the purpose of helping the Sheriff of Mecca to maintain himself there. These rumours are absolutely untrue. It is the case that a considerable number of Indian Mahomedan officers and men were pedmitted, at the invitation of the Sheriff to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca from Egypt in January, February and March 1919. These have long since left the Hedjaz and indeed the last party embarked at Jeddah for Suez on the 22nd March, 1919. It is possible that as they landed in the Hedjaz in uniform before assuming the Ihdam or the pilgrim's garb their presence there may have given rise to the unfounded rumour noticed above, although they were without arms and equipment, all of which had been left behind in Egypt.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUND.

The Duograph will be shown on Sunday afternoon at 6-30 and evening at 9-30 for the benefit of The Childreas' Welfare Fund at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, which is located in the Building of the late Freeman Thomas Hospital. The hall is in fact one of the best equipped Theatres in Bombay seating over 1,000 persons.

The Committee of the Children's Welfare Fund have been fortunate in securing a novelty in the Duograph which is being shown for copyright purposes. The Duograph projects comedies and Dramas at the same time. You can select your own pictures which is new and unique in Animated Photography. The pictures are continuous no waits. It is expected that this form of entertainment will revolutionize the Cinema Business. Large bookings are already being registered by professional Picture Exhibitors who are interested in this novelty.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Feb. 23.—The Air Ministry announces that the Handley-Page aeroplane piloted by Major Brockley left Cairo for the Cape at twenty minutes past nine this morning.

London, Feb. 23.—Capetown.—Mr. R. Feetham has been returned unopposed for Parktown to the Union House of Assembly.

London, Feb. 23.—Paris, Feb. 23.—M. Millerand left Paris yesterday for London. M. Berthelot, Director of the French Foreign Office, who has been carrying on negotiations in London during the Premier's absence met M. Millerand at Folkestone.

FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Feb. 27.

The following is the draw for the Fourth Round of the Football Association Cup:—
Huddersfield Town vs. Liverpool.
Chelsea vs. Bradford.
Tottenham Hotspur vs. Aston Villa.
Bristol City vs. Bradford City.

At the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday before the Chief Justice and Justice Walmsley the appeal of Mrs. Alice Kees in what is known as the Philben Case was taken up. Mrs. Kees had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of letting for hire Miss Adelaide Philben, a minor for immoral purposes and sentenced to three months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 Miss Philben is sister of Mrs. Kees. The appeal is proceeding.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

FAINT OPPOSITION TO MOTION.

AMENDED RESOLUTION CARRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Imperial Legislative Council re-assembled to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding when discussion was resumed on Mr. Patel's motion on the Hindu Marriage Bill, together with Sir William Vincent's amendment thereon.

MR. BANERJEA'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea said there was no warrant for assumption of Mr. Patel that his opponents were only Brahmans and that most of his supporters were non-Brahmans. The speech of Mr. Patel was full of anti-Brahmanical spirit and there was very little of charity of judgment for those who differed from him. Throughout the long and chequered history of India the representatives of the Brahman community had been intellectual, social and religious teachers of the people of India and even under the British rule, despite its equalising and democratic influence, they had preserved their tradition such for example as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Maharshi Tagore and Swami Dayanand who were all Brahmans. Speaking on the Bill itself, he said it would not destroy the sacramental character of the Hindu marriages or dislocate social arrangements. Adaptability to environments was the law of life and had been a sound principle of Hindu society. Stationariness was impossible in the law of Providence and it was impossible to have political progress without social progress and this Bill was but a small instalment of their progressive evolution. There were many questions such as the law of succession etc., which had to be carefully considered by the Select Committee and he hoped the suggestions of Mr. Sarma would be given great weight. He, therefore, accorded whole-hearted suuport to the principle underlying the Bill and was in favour of that amendment.

Sir George Lowndes: Sufficient has been said on both the sides on the Brahman and non-Brahman question. The motion before the House is, as to whether this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. Therefore, all references to the Brahman question are quite irrelevant and out of order.

MR. SASTRI.

Mr. Sastri, in supporting the bill as well as the amendment, said he supported the Bill because he believed in the promotion of freedom to individuals in matters of their welfare and he believed that the institution of marriage was a religious one in which it was necessary within limits to accord the utmost liberty of action to individuals. At the present moment there was no doubt that restrictions impressed by custom far exceeded those imposed by ancient law on the institution of marriage. These restrictions had begun to gall the community and to restrict freedom of individual in the most unwholesome manner. "I do not believe," continued Mr. Sastri, "there is any danger to the religion of the land. On the contrary, I believe it will place the religion of the land on a higher and purer footing. Nor do I believe that it will disrupt Hindu society or uproot the institution of caste. The Bill may modify some of the acerbities of caste distinctions and is a sign-post in the march of the community towards the better stage of life." The Bill was attractively brief, and in its very brevity lay the dangers and difficulties of acceptance. If Mr. Patel had taken the views of those who wanted the Bill to be amplified, so as to provide for the many disabilities that were likely to arise, he would have minimised considerable opposition. It was absolutely necessary that this reform which was likely to bring social trouble to those who availed themselves of it should bear as its condition that the parties to marriages under the Bill should be adults. If it should also provide that marriage should have a civil aspect such as registration, then it would disarm all opposition. In conclusion, Mr. Sastri said that a large bulk of opinion—most of it adverse,—had not been communicated to this Council and said that this being a purely permissive measure it must be accepted and all aspects considered in the Select Committee.

TOO PURELY RELIGIOUS!

Sir Umar Hayat Khan said as a Mahomedan he would not be able to serve on the Select Committee. The question was too purely religious to justify any Mahomedan intervention. Moreover, the attitude of the Hindu members as regards communal representation in the Dacca University Bill made it further clear that Moslems should not interfere in this matter.

SIR G. CHITNAVIS SUPPORTS MR. PATEL

Sir Gangadhar Chitanavis said surely some changes were necessary in the present Hindu customs. It would be wrong to disregard the conditions which the advancement of civilization engendered at the present moment. The Bill as it stood, required a firm legal handling before it became perfect. The Select Committee proposed by Mr. Patel contained many legal authorities and consequently it would be safe if the matter was referred to this Committee rather than that proposed by the Home Member.

RAI SITANATH RAY'S OPPOSITION.

Rai Sitanath Ray opposed the Bill on the ground it would undermine the present social system and prove repugnant to the prevailing Hindu customs. The present lead proposed by Mr. Patel was quite inopportune and even if passed into law it would practically remain inoperative. Moreover, anybody who was somebody in Bengal, did not favour the Bill. He asked Mr. Patel to withdraw the Bill. Even if the Select Committee would amplify, enlarge or modify the Bill, it would not be accepted to the Hindu community at large.

NO GROUND FOR APPREHENSION.

Mr. Chanda said the Bill required further handling to make it more comprehensive, especially as regards the law of inheritance. The Bill should be limited as applicable only to those persons, men or women who had attained the age of maturity. There was really no ground for any apprehension as the measure was merely a permissive measure and compelled no one to avail himself or herself of the provisions of this Bill. It could, by no stretch of imagination, be construed to have been levelled at the Hindu customs and usages. It was an irony of fate, said the speaker, if such Bill was not passed when orthodox Hindu states like Indore contained in their statute books, provisions validating inter-marriages between the different Hindu castes. As a matter of fact even now such marriages were prevalent and if the Bill was passed it would simply give protection to this minority. The other Hindu castes were quite at liberty to outcaste them, but Government should make provision to protect this minority from running into destitution.

MR. KHAPARDE'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Khaparde said the passing of the Bill would not at all interfere with either the sacramental character of Hindu marriages or the continuance of the caste system. The Bill simply proposed to legalise what was already in practice and thereby to secure a harmonious development of that minority of people whom the law did not, at present, safeguard.

Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia said when the Anand Marriage Bill was discussed in this Council, it was apprehended in some quarters that the Bill would affect seriously the old Hindu Customs. He was always looking forward to see that a measure of the kind introduced the previous day was moved in this Council. As a Sikh he welcomed the motion, because it was a great step necessary to take away the rigidity of the caste system amongst the great Hindu community. There was naturally opposition in some quarters, but the Select Committee would do well to go carefully into the question of succession generally and make provision in the cases of more than two wives. The measure had great possibilities and still there was room for many amendments.

DID MANU SANCTION IT?

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar opposed the motion as it was against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Hindus. A mention was made that marriages between different Hindu castes existed even in the times of Manu He did not deny that, but the point was whether Manu considered such marriages just and lawful. The answer was in the negative. Therefore, it would be unjust on the part of Government to pass such a Bill.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said he hesitated to sit on a Committee which would discuss a purely Hindu question and on which the Hindus themselves were divided. His personal opinion was that the Bill was incomplete especially as it had not provided specifically on questions of inheritance, succession, etc. He had, however, asked his Chamber to express their views and on receipt of it he would abide by it.

Mir Asad Ali Khan was personally in sympathy with the Bill, but opposed the amendment of Sir William Vincent.

MR. S. SINHA.

Mr. Sinha gave adherence to the principle of the Bill and congratulated Mr. Patel on having brought forward a measure which had galvanized Mr. Sitanath Roy into activity who since the previous day had been exhibiting alertness by means of interruptions. Mr. Sinha took exception to the statement of Rai Sitanath Roy that nobody who was anybody in Bengal had supported the Bill and asked if Mr. Surendranath Banerjea was not a great Brahman leader of Bengal and of the whole of India for the last thirty years and more than a somebody? It was high time that such frivolous objections of Cassimbazaar were not entertained by this Council. No substantial argument had been placed in support of the contention that the Bill should not be referred to a Select Committee. If the matter was referred to the Committee he hoped several points mentioned by Mr. Sarma would be incorporated. As for Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar who opposed the motion Mr. Sinha said that he (Mr. Iyengar) was one of those gentlemen who were Home Rulers in matters political but otherwise in all other matters. If it came to outstrip the powers of Government and encroaching upon the preserves of Government he was, Mr. Sinha was glad to find, first in the field but when it came to making any concessions and that too most deserving concessions to his own people, he stood up and said that it was fundamentally wrong.

Mr. Khaparde.—Sir, is it permissible to make these personal remarks? I want to know that.

Sir George Lowndes was heard to reply in the affirmative.

Rai Sitanath Rai also wanted to interrupt to make a personal explanation when Mr. Sinha asked: May I go on, Sir?

Sir George Lowndes: Certainly.

Concluding, Mr. Sinha said the Bill was purely a permissive measure. It was a very small instalment of Reform which was long over-due. He supported the amendment.

Nawab Ali Choudhury strongly opposed the inclusion of Mahomedans on the Select Committee on Mr. Patel's motion.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

Sir William Vincent said that the attitude of Government was that in introducing this Bill they would be guided by the opinions of those primarily affected by it. In the opinion of many official members the Bill was a liberal and right measure which should not be thrown out by the official majority. At the same time they were anxious not to force upon any majority of persons a Bill which in their opinion affected their social customs. The Government's position was, therefore, very difficult and that was why he was sorry that many Mahomedan members had refused to sit on the Committee and thereby deprived the Government of their valuable opinion. However, they could not insist upon Mahomedans sitting on the Committee. It was open to Mahomedans to sit or not to sit. The question bristled with difficulties. Some were pointed out by Mr. Sarma whose arguments about inheritance adoption, legitimacy, etc., were very impressive. If the Council wanted, as Rai Sitanath Rai suggested that the Bill should again be published for criticism the Government had no objection to that course.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Patel replying to the debate made a long speech. He expressed his obligations to the great majority of Hindu members for their support and to the Government for their sympathetic attitude. He admitted he made a great blunder by referring to Brahmanas as being the only antagonists to the Bill, but maintained that the great majority of Hindus in India had supported him. This Bill was introduced for those who wanted it and so the question of majority or minority did not at all arise. When he drafted the Bill he had considered all possible objections to the Bill in its present form and had adopted the line of least resistance and Mr. Sarma's valuable suggestions would be considered in the Select Committee. To the Government he said, "You are committed to the introduction of Responsible Government in India and you believe rightly or wrongly that these castes and creeds and divisions in India are obstacles in your work. You have never made a secret of it. If you believe these are obstacles for introducing Responsible Government in India then, is it not clearly your duty to help those who want by and to get rid of these restrictions?" In conclusion, he accepted Sir William Vincent's amendment which was put to vote and carried, there being no dissentient voice.

The Council adjourned till Monday when the financial statement will be introduced.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI AND DR. KITCHLEW.

RECEPTION AT BURDWAN.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 26.

A Burdwan message states:—Moulana Shaukat Ali, Dr Kitchlew and others arrived this morning. Several thousands received them at the station and gave them a great ovation. Hindus were headed by Rai Bahadur Nalinakha Bose and Mahomedans by the Hon. Moulavi Abdulkarrim. A procession was formed, the carriage was unhorsed and procession was carried through the town and bazars with shouts of "Allah o-Akbar" and "Bande Mataram." A public meeting was held at the Town Hall at two in the afternoon.

SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After the report of your special Commissioner I trust Government will order an independent inquiry by officials and non-officials in co-operation. The development of the tragedy reminds me of what Bombay escaped under similar circumstances. It is well-known that the Bombay mill-hands had resolved to demand their wages and to repair to the various mills for the same. Anticipating tragedy in case the object of the mill-workers was not properly appreciated, I called at the Police Commissioner's office and saw one of the Deputies as the Commissioner himself was ill at home. I explained to him what would happen and asked him not to regard it as an attempt to wreck the mills. I asked him further to help the men in obtaining their due wages. This officer was naturally afraid that if men congregate in large numbers near any mill even for a legitimate object, the crowd could easily become dangerous specially when the pay was refused. However this may be, I asked him to note what I had said, and not to attribute false motives to the men. I told him he ought to keep his *bundobast* but not to treat the men as an unlawful assembly. The Police evidently rose to the occasion. The men went to the mills for pay. Not one man's hair was hurt. At Sholapur the men asked the Collector for bread and he gave them bullets. I accept the version that he did not himself open fire and that he did not handle the men roughly. I cannot believe that the Collector would ever stoop to tell a lie to escape the responsibility of his act. I therefore do not want an investigation by Commission into this fact, but that does not mean that there should not be, a Commission for a thorough investigation on concerning the alleged justification for the firing on armless and harmless labourers.—Yours etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Feb. 26.

LATEST CABLES.

INTEGRITY OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION'S MESSAGE,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 27.

Reuter has received a telegram from the Indian Khilafat Delegation urging upon the Government and the Peace Conference the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire intact without prejudice to the development of autonomous Government among the non-Turkish peoples of Turkey, urging also that no form of non-Moslem control should apply to Jazurat-ul-Arab and that the Holy Places of Islam should remain in unfettered wardenship of the Khalifa, declaring that if the Turkish peace terms ignore or violate the religious requirements of Islam with regard to the future of the Khilafat, a situation must arise challenging the loyalty of the Moslems of India and tending in the opposite direction to that of permanent peace.

TURKISH RETENTION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

AGITATION AGAINST DECISION CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Feb. 27.

The agitation with regard to the decision to allow the Turks to retain Constantinople continues. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, many persons eminent in literature and science and famous Non-conformist pastors have sent a memorial to the Premier protesting against the decision and urging the transference of Constantinople to the control of the League of the Nations. Free Churches are also organising a campaign in support of their protest. Many members of the Coalition in Parliament are seriously perturbed and members of other parties have frankly condemned the step.

MORE INDEFENSIBLE OUTCRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 27.

The question of Turkish retention of Constantinople which is arousing lively public interest was the subject of many sermons to-day. A well-known preacher Dr. F. B. Meyer suggested that the only safe course would be to apply to the Sultan the same policy as was applied to the Pope, namely, to deprive him of all temporal power in Europe, but to allow him to remain in Constantinople as the Supreme Head of spiritual interests of the Moslem world. This, he said, would rid Europe of the presence of a perpetual menace to its peace and meet the Moslem contention that Constantinople must be retained as the spiritual metropolis.

"OBSERVER'S" MYELITIS.

The "Observer" in a leader declares that the decision to allow the Turkish Government to remain in Constantinople means bringing back the Young Turks to Constantinople under the nominal auspices of the Sultan and says that the Khalif policy of Mr. Montagu and the Indian Government is a myopic blunder. It sacrifices, the most solid European interests to a hope that they will never realise in Asia. It must end in jeopardising and probably forfeiting the freedom of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and may, ultimately, spell betrayal of our sea-power in the East as well as the League scheme. It marks further steps in the blind organisation of the future Russo-German solidarity which has been from the first the stupendous and incredible blunder of the Peace Conference. It stimulates a tendency to revive the gravest perils to our interests in India and the East and there is no firm prospect that the Mahomedans in India will be placated by the European surrender. Mr. Montagu has been misled into an error which outweighs the credit he has won and may tell against him more and more in democratic politics until it bears down its career.

The paper urges the political government of Constantinople and both sides of the Bosphorous by an International Commission representing the League of Nations.

"TIMES" PLAYING ITS ROLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Feb. 27.

Referring to the Constantinople question, the "Times" says that the reversal of the policy which the Allies proclaimed in the official reply to the Grand Vizier in June last was not merely due to French pressure. The decision was British decision. The "Times" understands that it was first reached in Paris by sundry British Ministers, including Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Montagu. The majority of the Cabinet negatived the plan when it was first submitted to them, but the project was pressed upon them a second time and approved by a narrow majority. The assent of the Peace Conference was then obtained by means which are "another story." Meanwhile, the House of Commons and the public were kept in the dark while Admiral de Robeck and Lord Chelmsford were secretly ordered to adopt a simple but clever course which was to leave the British Parliament and the electorate helpless before their autocratic rulers. The dismissal of the Foreign Office clerk because he informed the Press Agency of the orders to de Robeck gives evidence of the jealousy with which the Government sought to hide what it had been doing, but the Peace Conference and the Government will have to reckon very seriously with public opinion in Britain and America. The "Times" trusts that the peoples will vindicate their right to judge and decide the issue themselves.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Replying in the Commons to Mr. Ormesby-Gore with regard to the Viceroy's announcement in regard to Turkey, Mr. Bonar Law intimated that if the proceedings of the Peace Conference permitted there might be discussion on the question on the 26th inst.

FORMATION OF INDIAN NAVY

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Cairns put a question with regard to the casualties which occurred on the attacks on supply convoys proceeding to Fort Sandeman on June 7th, July 14th and July 17th and asked why the bodies of the relief troops sent up were so small as to expose them to the risk of being overwhelmed *en route*.

Mr. Fisher replying pointed out that the strength of the escorts for the convoys was determined by the Officer Commanding locally.

TRANSPORTATION IN MESPOT.

Replying to Major Glyn, Mr. Fisher stated that the Government did not intend to favour any attempt to create a monopoly of transportation in Mesopotamia. He emphasised that the arrangements under which Lord Inchcape had agreed to sell Mesopotamian river craft on behalf of the Government expressly provided that adequate steps should be taken to secure competition among purchasers and that no preferential treatment should be given to anybody.

INDIAN NAVY.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher stated that the report of Lord Jellicoe with regard to the *inter alia* formation of an Indian Navy was now being considered, but it involved very serious consequences.

Replying to another question by Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher stated that revised rates of leave pay for Indian Army Officers was being considered and would be announced as early as possible.

FRENCH ITEMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 27.

The Havas Agency says:—At a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber, M. Millerand gave a full explanation of the recent negotiations.

M. Briand declared himself in favour of allowing the Turks to retain Constantinople.

The Paris "Daily Mail" says that M. Miller and's return to London is likely to have early results. His absence delayed the decisions which may now be made.

Two French doctors M. Lormon and M. Commandon have perfected a combined X-ray and cinema apparatus which shows on the screen the interiors of animals giving the movements of the various organs.

M. Clemenceau is travelling up the Nile and has visited Luxor and Karnak. He dined with Fieldmarshal Allenby who was returning from the Sudan. M. Clemenceau is proceeding to Khartoum and the Blue Nile.

"CONSCIENCE NOT FOR SALE."

When the liquor men in America began casting about for a man to contest constitutional prohibition in the courts they decided to look for some one of social prominence.

They laid down on a table in front of Charles Evans Hughes a cheque for 150,000. The great jurist replied: "I would not champion this cause before the courts for any sum of money you could name."

Failing to buy Mr. Hughes, they next went to William Howard Taft, and placed before him a signed cheque, telling him to fill it in for any amount he wanted. The reply of this statesman will be memorable: "Gentlemen, you couldn't pile enough gold on this continent to induce me to take your case before the courts and before the public, for I will have, you know, my conscience is not for sale.—The "Christian Century."

DELHI NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.,

The Imperial capital of India will, through the efforts of some of its public spirited citizens, soon have a Nationali daily. Rai Bahadur L. Sultan Singh (chairman) with Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Saheb Lala Pearey Lal (pleader) Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. Abdul Rahman, L. Duli Chandra-Jain, Lala Pearey Lal, Lala Shankar Lal and Rash Behari Sen, as Directors, has floated the Delhi Newspaper Co., Ltd. It is evident that a company started with the support and guidance of such well-known businessmen and acknowledged Nationalists of Delhi will make headway in the narrow field of Indian journalism; and the publication of sound Nationalist daily organs in English, Hindi and Urdu that the company will undertake will certainly fulfil a long-felt want. The soundness of business side of the project being sufficiently guaranteed by the names of the first directors it is to be hoped that the Nationalist would support the scheme and the capitalist will not lose the opportunity.

DEATH OF MISS ZULAIKHA SOBHANI.

We regret to announce that Miss Zulaikha Sobani expired at 8-30 p.m., on Thursday. She was suffering from Typhoid fever for about a fortnight. She was just 17 years of age and was going to appear for the Matriculation examination in March.

NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

REPRESENTATION FOR INDIA.

INDIAN OPINION IN ENGLAND.

The following is a special cable received by "New India":—

With regard to the passage in the King's speech proposing the reorganisation of the House of Lords, Indian opinion in England is already expressing the view that India should have representation in the House, such as is accorded to Canada, Australia and other Dominions. The Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State should be the bodies to nominate or recommend fit persons to His Majesty.

'LIBERTY CANNOT BE ATTAINED BY BEGGING."

LALA LAJPATRAI ON HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 24.

Lala Lajpat Rai was taken in procession through the principal streets of Delhi. A crowded meeting was held in the Queen's garden in the evening when an address was presented to him. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Khaparde Swami Shraddhanand, Maulvi Abdul Bari and the Hon. Mr. Ranga Ayengar. Hakim Ajmal Khan presided. Dr. Ansari read an address in Urdu eulogising the services of Lajpat Rai. It was stated that six years' exile had, though lamentable, done the greatest good to India's advancement. A lucid presentation of India's case before the united states greatly contributed to a change in the angle of vision of the English nation. Now that a new era had dawned India needed Lala's guidance all the more for the safe advance towards the goal of responsible government.

Shrimati Satiwvati on behalf of the women of the city congratulated Lala Lajpat Rai on his return and expressed the hope that he would do all in his power to advance the cause of women.

Lala Lajpat Rai said what he learnt in America about the rise of political consciousness in Indians was far less than what he actually witnessed to-day. The Indian nation was civilised long ago. India did not lack in moral and intellectual equipment. It was disunion that stood in the way of her nationhood and frustrated every desire to uplift her. To-day the Hindus and Moslems had risen to the height of their national duty. The first seed of this unity was sown in the Juma Musjeed. It had a sacred meaning. The foundation of liberty could only be this union and once fraternisation commenced difficulties would not be over. Still there would be obstacles and pitfalls in the way. Let the coming generations say that the twentieth century put them on the safe path. He did not want to be misconstrued as pleading for violence and unconstitutional means. Lala Lajpat Rai announced that hereafter he severed his connection with any religious sect.

Dealing with the political problem the speaker said responsible government could not be attained by asking for concessions. A boon like liberty could not be attained by begging. Their sincere efforts would ensure its early achievement. But mere agitation would not do. Men might be put in jails and if India with one voice wanted its goal even to-day there was no power in the world to deny them their rights, but this one voice was yet lacking. He asked the audience to consider those their greatest enemy who either excited violence or who were simply contented with their present lot. The great spirit of self determination was out in the world and if India stood firm and united she would facilitate her advance. The young generation of to-day should be a guarantee of the future.

Concluding the speaker said no one could grant any political freedom to another. It was the result of one's own exertions. He appealed for wakefulness and the much-desired unity.

A voice: The citizens remember that 30th March is fast approaching. You must commemorate that memorable day in the history of Hindu-Muslem fraternisation.

Swami Shraddananda: Yes, we have that in view.

Lala Lajpat Rai is leaving by night train for Lahore.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Captain B. T. Obrien and Lieut. G. C. Noel are reported wounded in the casualty list No. 964 Indian Expeditionary Forces.

* * *

The Lieut.-Governor of Burma accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Webb, Chief Secretary, left on Thursday morning for Delhi vis Calcutta. The visit is in connection with the reform scheme for Burma.

* * *

The president of the Rangoon Municipality replying to a question regarding the telephone service said that within a year telephone would be taken over by Government and automatic system installed.

* * *

Col. J. Entrican, I.M.S., is appointed to hold temporarily the post of the Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, Burma, pending appointment of a permanent successor.

PLEA FOR THE TURKS.

MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

BY MOSLEMS IN ENGLAND.

The following Memorial was presented to Mr. Lloyd George on January 5, 1920, by Muslims in England through the Islamic Society, of which the present president is Syed H. R. Abdul Mojid, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.

Sir,—We, representing the Muslim countries, beg to place a few observations before you in order that peace with the Ottoman Empire and the Caliphate should be concluded on principles of justice, in accordance with the pledges given to the Muslim world and in a spirit free from bigotry.

TURKS FOUGHT IN SELF-DEFENCE.

The Turks are accused of having gone to war with the Entente. This is contrary to fact and the lessons taught by history. Whenever Russia has gone to war with any nation she has always fomented trouble in Turkey, or forced her to go to war with some other people. It is needless to dilate upon this well-known historical fact, as a reference to any history dealing with Turkish affairs will furnish the instances.

(1) The Convention between England and France in respect of Morocco, followed by (2) a Convention between England and Russia in respect of Persia, without the consent of the latter, and the high-handed way in which Russia acted, followed by (4) a war in the Balkans, forced upon Turkey at a time when she was holding an election, (5) threat of invasion by Russia if election was held, (6) the assistance given to the Balkan States by Russia and the sanction given by England before and the support after the war, (7) refusal of England to publish Consular reports on the atrocities committed by the Balkan Christian upon unarmed Turkish civil population, followed by (8) confiscation in the guise of commandeering of the two Turkish Dreadnoughts and the appeal to England by the Turkish Ministers not to resort to such extreme measures, followed by (9) concentration of troops by Russia on the Turkish frontier in consonance with the policy which forbade the Turks from building railways there, followed by (10) an invasion by Russia and the appeal to England by the Turkish Ministers to arbitrate and (11) the refusal by England and declaration of war instead by her upon Turkey, led many to an irresistible conclusion that a general policy for the destruction of all non-Christian States was secretly decided upon, and the wars which subsequently followed were planned beforehand. The famous meeting at Reval, dealing with the Turkish question, renders the conclusion almost certain. In view of the facts that an Entente existed between the Muslims and England and the Muslim British subjects were supporting England and the friendship that existed between England and Turkey from the time of Queen Elizabeth, such a policy was wanton. The present Sultan of Turkey, the Khaliph of the Muslims, as soon as he came to the throne offered peace to England, but it was refused. Thus it is apparent that the war was forced upon Turkey in conformity with the plan decided upon long before, and that the Turks fought in self-defence. No blame, therefore, could be attached to them. Certainly they did not fight to rob their neighbours of their territories as is now alleged.

CHARGE OF CRUELTY AGAINST TURKS UNFOUNDED.

The charge of cruelty levelled against the Turks is unfounded. We have made inquiries from officers and soldiers and find that they never ill-treated their prisoners wilfully. Nor did they ever pollute wells and other water-courses. They fought in a clean manner, and treated the British and French soldiers with great consideration and friendship. Many British soldiers have testified to this fact, although stories of cruelty are circulated by interested persons. Absurd statements about the Turks possessing no culture, no scientific knowledge, etc., have been made in the columns of the British Press, and correction or exposure of the ignorance thereof refused publication.

MASSACRE OF MUSLIMS.

Nor are the other charges preferred against the Turks true. It cannot now be denied that during the Balkan War more than half a million Turkish unarmed men, women, and children were butchered in cold blood, their properties burnt down or looted away, and outrages of which even a savage would be ashamed were perperated by the Balkan Christians. Forcible conversion or extinction of certain Muslim population of European Turkey was resorted to in defiance of all laws known to mankind. Places of worship were outraged, desecrated, or destroyed. Of murders in Macedonia prior to the Balkan War, Lord Lamington and Hon. Walter Guinness, M.P., pointed out that, in 1908, 1663 murders were committed by the Christians as against 474 alleged to have been committed in self-defence. Some hundred thousand Muslims were turned out of Nish and Veranya, dispossessed of their property without compensation and driven out of Servia to die of hunger and starvation. In 1821 all the Muslims in the Morea and many thousands in northern parts of Greece were massacred by the Greeks, the first of the series of massacres which shock the students of the Eastern question in the nineteenth century. In Crete, the home of Venizelos, there were some 49,000 Muslims, but they have nearly all been murdered by the Greeks. The massacre of the Muslims in Kurdistan by the Armenian Christians is now too well known to be concealed any longer, and that by the Greeks in the Balkans and Asia Minor are, in spite of all partisanship shown by the followers of Christ, accepted as true. Prior to the Balkan War there was no question of any massacre by the Greeks, nor was it during the Balkan War, as the Greek member of the deputation from Thrace, as well as many Greeks, have rightly pointed out to us that there was no question of any Greek trouble in Turkey and that they were happy and contented. If anything, the Turks were massacred by th Greeks, and mosques and houses desecrate and burnt down. To accuse the Turks of everything and anything is traditional, an the support given to it in England a well known fact. Silence and evasion on th horrors of massacre of Muslims in Macedon by the Christians raised a strong presumption that barbarous conduct in the Balka War was in principle prearranged.

MUSLIMS MASSACRED DURING VENIZELOS REGIME.

During the period M. Venizelos had been in power and paying a round of visits to the politicians in England, some thousands of Muslims have been deliberately massacred. The fact is now admitted. Who is responsible for it?

MASSACRES BY ARMENIANS SUPPRESSED.

Stories about the massacres of the Armenians have also been purposely exaggerated and falsely circulated. No mention is made of the massacre of the Kurds and of the Turks by the Armenians. Prior to the seventies there was no Armenian question, but it came into prominence when England regained the right under a Convention to be in Cyprus. All these, it appears, have been purposely circulated for similar purposes, and therefore should not affect the right of the Turks to include in its fold the Government of Kurdistan, miscalled Turkish Armenia.

Christian races under the Turkish rule are said to have no security of lives and property. This charge is also traditional. The great prosperity of the Ottoman Christians and their continued existence in such numbers as found now in Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, Roumania, once provinces of Turkey, and in other parts of the Turkish Empire, and the alleged massacre extending over a few centuries, prove the falsity of the charge.

TOLERATION—THE GUIDING PRINCIPL IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Toleration and respect for other faiths besides Islam have always been the guiding factor in the Turkish policy. This is in stric accordance with the Koran.

1. "Do no vigilence to men on account their faith. The way of salvation is well distinguished from the path of error. (Koran, II, 256.)

2. "All Muslims, Jews, Christians, an Pagans who believe in God and the future life and who do good work will receive recompens at His hands. They will be free from fear and torture." (Koran, II, 59.)

3 "Argue with Jews and Christians only in respectful, moderate language. Say, we believe in the doctrine of Moses, of Jesus, and the Prophets, we set up no difference amon them, and we are Muslims." (Koran, II, 120 130; III, 77.)

4. "Say to the Jews and Christians, the true light comes from heaven; everyone has received his part of it as you have." (Koran III, 56.)

EQUALITY OF ALL OTTOMANS—DOCU MENTS

The Hatte-Houmayoun of 1856, the Magn Charta of the Ottoman, and Arts. 8, 11, 19 the Ottoman Constitution, on December 23 of 1856, lay all Ottoman subjects on terms of equality in point of religion, politics, and em ployment. In the present Ottoman Parliament, Muslims and non-Muslims are fully represented, and voters have exercised their rights, irrespective of the faith of the candidates.

GREEK AND ARMENIAN PATRIARCHS—NO DIFFERENCE IN PARLIAMENT.

The establishment and existence of th Greek and Armenian patriarchates and the Jewish rabbiates conclusively show the spirit in which the Ottoman Empire is governed.

PERSECUTED JEWS BROUGHT FROM SPAIN TO TURKEY.

A people whose Sultan, Sultan Suleyman would send his fleet to bring persecuted Jews from Spain to Turkey, giving them land and money, are not likely to act but in a tolerant manner.

TURKS HAVE CAPACITY TO RULE OVER ALIEN RACES.

It is asserted that the Turks have no capacity to rule over alien races. When equality has been extended to all, this assertion ha no force. To quote from Christian writers:

"The difference between the lot of rayas under their Turkish masters and that of th serfs of Christendom under their fellow Christians and fellow-countrymen who were their lords was practically shown by the anxiety which the inhabitants of the countries next the Turkish frontier showed to escape from their homes and live under the Turkish yoke which is frequently represented as having been always so tyrannical." "I hav seen," says the historian, "multitudes of Hungarian rustics set fire to their homes and fly with their wives and children, their cattle and instruments of labour, to the Turkish territories, where they knew that, besides the payment of a tenth, they would be subject to no imposts or vexations." (Lanclavius *apud* Elzevir cited in Thornton and other writers.) Sandy tells us that the inhabitants of Morea sought eagerly to return to the Turkish from the Venetian rule. Dr. Clark's "Travels" informs us "how bitterly the natives of the Crimea regretted the change of masters when the Russians succeeded the Turks in the domination of that country. The current of emigration set steadily from that part of Greece which was under King Otho to that which was still under the Sultan."

After the Balkan War the Macedonians sent their representatives to claim self-government from the Powers of Europe under the Ottoman Empire.

HISTORY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

His Excellency Chedo Myatovitch, former Serbian Minister to the Court of St. James and the Sublime Porte ("Asiatic Quarterly," October, 1913) has frankly acknowledged the motives which actuated the Christians of the Balkans to malign the Turks:

"Political interest made us (the Balkan nation) paint the Turks as cruel Asiatic tyrants, incapable of European civilisation. An impartial history would prove that the Turks are rather Europeans than Asiatics, and that they are not cruel tyrants, but a nation loving justice and fairness and possessing qualities and virtues which deserve to be acknowledged and respected."

OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND OTHER EUROPEAN EMPIRES.

It is untrue to say that the Turks have not yet developed any country. Railways, telegraphs, and other instruments of "civilisation" are to be found in the Ottoman Empire as elsewhere. It is far in advance of all countries in Eastern Europe. Bulgaria was the most prosperous, when it was separated from Turkey, and Cavala was the bone of contention on account of its tobacco industries. If the happiness of the people is the measure of good government and the equality of all the measure of self-respect, the Ottoman Empire remains unexcelled by any country in the world. "It is common knowledge that governments by Christian races in all climes have resulted in poverty and degradation, ignorance, and increase of taxation, famine, plague, and pestilence." The "burden of civilisation" does not exist and is self-assumed.

PROTECTION FOR THE MUSLIMS IN THE BALKANS.

Protection of the Christians is another plea. No protection is needed. "If the Turks have no right to rule over a handful of Christians, what right can be claimed by Great Britain to rule over more than one hundred million muslims?

What about the Muslims in Bulgaria and Macedonia, Greece, Crete, Serbia, and Bosnia? Has there ever been any attempt on the part of Great Britain and other champions of "justice" to speak on behalf of these poor persons? They have been massacred in the dead of night, their property destroyed, and civil rights denied to them, but not a word of protest!

EUROPE ALWAYS UNFAIR TO TURKEY.

Europe has never been fair to the Turks. Treaties have been interpreted only against them and never in their favour, e.g.:

The Treaty of Paris, Art. 7, March 30, 1856. Convention annexed thereto confirmed by the insertion of the provisions therein the 18th Protocol of the Treaty of Berlin.

3. Treaty of April, 1856.

4. Treaty of London, Art. 2 and 7, March 13, 1871.

5. The Treaty of Berlin, Art. 2, July 13, 1878.

6. Convention of defensive alliance between England and Turkey, July 4, 1878.

7. Convention between England and Turkey, July 1, 1878.

All these guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but has there been any instance in which the signatories have kept their obligations? Turkey always lost, and the Christians always won. What difference in sacredness exists between a treaty in favou of Belgium and a treaty in favour of Turkey? . . . . On what principle of justice is Turkey proposed to be made the scapegoat?

If Turkey fought in self-defence, or was forced to fight like Belgium, all the more reason to treat her with consideration and justice.

TURKS FRIENDLY TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

We know for a fact that the Turks of all parties prior to the Balkan War were friendly to England and to France, and relied upon the traditional goodwill of both these countries. But they were grievously disappointed when Mr. Asquith, the then Premier of England, having first stated that in any case the *status quo* would not be disturbed, but, finding that the Turks were not victorious as he expected, reversed his statement and said "that the Allies were not to be deprived of the fruits of their victory" (i.e., during the Balkan War.)

The Turks are not only entitled to the preservation of the *status quo ante bellum*, but also to the revision of the treaty after the Balkan War.

VARIOUS PARTS OF TURKEY.

Syria is called by the Muslims as the Holy Shaam, and from the earliest days of Islam it formed an important religious association sacred to all Muslims. Palestine (five-sixths of its population being Muslim) is regarded as a sacred place next to Mecca. Mesopotamia is full of religious associations and traditions. Kurdistan, miscalled Armenia, of which an infinitesimal number is "Armenian, a population abhorred by most of those who come into contact with them," and who have acted with great cruelty towards the Muslims, Kurds, and Turks, is a Muslim country the bulk of the population of which is Muslim. Asia Minor is chiefly peopled by the Turks and therefore a Turkish country. Thrace has 70 per cent. of its population Turkish and so have the Straits.

Constantinople or Istamboul is the seat of the Khilaphat and has been so for many centuries. Arabia contains the Holy Places of Islam, which must remain under the control of the Khalif.

KHILAFAT MUST REMAIN IN THE HOUSE OF OSMAN.

Irrespective of treaty obligations which ought to be sacred to England and to France, Islam demands that these places should not be separated from the Khilafat, which must remain in the House of Osman, as by the laws of Islam the Shareef of Mecca is debarred from ever attaining that position. All Muslims, the hundred million British subjects, Arabs and non-Arabs, French subjects, are all agreed upon this point.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PRESS.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech delivered in January, 1918, gave a pledge to the British Muslims and other subjects and to the Muslim world assuring them that the Turks would be left in full sovereignty in Thrace and Asia Minor, with Constantinople as the capital. The Question of the Straits was left as before, for according to all treaties during the last century and a half it has been open to the commerce and ships of all nations. The other parts of the Ottoman Empire were also to remain part and parcel of the Empire as before, as the statement was made with a reservation, "*in our judgment*," which may or may not be correct, having regard to circumstances.

WILSON TO THE MUSLIMS.

President Wilson subsequently included this in his famous Fourteen Points on behalf of all Entente Powers.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

The Turkish Peace Delegation, while claiming the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum* and recognition of frontier in Thrace, where the Muslim population was in and overwhelming majority, pointed out that their claim was in conformity with the principles laid down by President Wilson on behalf of all Great Powers. They presented authentic statistics based upon Turkish, French and Christian patriarchate sources, which conclusively showed the overwhelming majority of the Muslims in the various parts of the Ottoman Empire, and said that the Ottoman Government was able to prove that "it had never hindered the culture and development of the Christian populations."

PLEDGE OR OFFER?

An attempt is being made in ceratin quarters to say that there was no pledge to the British Muslims and other subjects by Mr. Lloyd George as shown in paragraph 23, but that it was only an offer—provisional—to Turkey. This argument must fail, inasmuch as it was expressly stated in that very speech that it was intended for the reassurance of the British peoples, and, further, that it was assiduously circulated among British Muslims at the time. It was stated to have been based upon the consideration that the population in those parts was "predominantly Moslem." This was clearly a pledge to the British peoples.

ABSURDITY THEREOF.

This pronouncement by Mr. Lloyd George cannot be separated from the Fourteen Points of President Wilson, and if they form basis of treaty with other nations it cannot be argued that in the case of Turkey they were only "provisional" offer. On October 4, 1918, Prince Max of Baden proposed peace negotiations on the basis of the Fourteen Points. On October 13, Germany accepted the Fourteen Points and on November 11 signed the Armistice. It was not till October 30 that Turkey signed the Armistice on the same basis. If the pledges aforeasid remained in force till November 11, it is difficult to see how they ceased to have any force on the 30th of the previous month!

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

On December 18, 1918, in the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, reference was made to Constantinople and the Straits. He spoke of "the gates being slammed in our face" and "of shortening of the war by two or three years if our fleet and merchant ships had been free to go through and assist Rumania and Russia," and that they were "*treacherously* shut in our face." Based upon these considerations he said that the same porter cannot be trusted by us.

FALLACY OF THE STATEMENT.

This argument is misleading and based upon considerations which cannot stand the test of justice and sense of honour which Mr. Bonar Law said always sways British minds.

The Turks were under no duty to keep the Straits open at the time that the war was declared against them. Nor is it correct to say that they were closed *treacherously*, nor that the war would have been finished three years before if Rumania could have been helped, as she entered the war on August 27, 1916, only.

TREATY OF THE DARDANELLES.

By the Treaty of the Dardanelles of January 5, 1809, concluded between Great Britain and the Porte, no ships of war are to enter the Channel of Constantinople via the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Black Sea, and that Great Britain promises "on its part to conform to this principle" of "ancient regulation of the Ottoman Empire." An exception was made in favour of Russia by the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi in 1833, but was regarded as an exception only and not to derogate in any degree from the ancient rules of the Ottoman Empire which the Four Powers engaged to respect. In 1841, July 13, France and England and other Powers signed the Treaty and thereby engaged to respect the ancient rule, the Sultan engaging to uphold the rule. This Treaty was superseded by Article 10 of the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and the annexed convention which is to have the same validity as if it formed part of the principal treaty. This Convention has been confirmed by Article 2 of the Treaty of London of 1871, which allowed the Sultan to open the Straits in case of necessity. At the time the Treaty of Berlin was being concluded, Lord Salisbury recognised the independent determination of his Majesty the Sultan in this matter in conformity with the spirit of the existing treaties.

Thus it is self-evident that the Turks on whom the war was forced by November 1, 1914, were under no duty to keep the Straits open for the fleet, etc., of hostile Powers, nor could they be accused of treacherously closing the door. If anything, even in time of peace, they were bound by treaty obligations to keep them closed against all ships of war in accordance with the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

We fail to understand the present attitude of the Premier. Mr. Churchill has invoked the protection of what he calls the British method of non-evacuating a territory. We cannot believe this, as otherwise it will be the greatest blot on the name of England to occupy a place under solemn arrangements and then to raise all sorts of obstacles in order to avoid evacuation.

Great Britain, France, America and Italy are under a duty to treat the Khilafat with justice and respect, as any interference with the Khilafat in defiance of assurances to Muslims would be declaring war upon Islam, with the necessary consequence that every Muslim would by the operation of law become opposed to every Christian, a state of things bound to result in consequences the end of which cannot be foreseen.

THE STRAITS AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

The internationalisation of the Straits will be an unjust and useless device, as they are open to merchant ships of all nations.

The internationalisation of Constantinople, the seat of the Khilafat, would be contrary to all principles of justice, a breach of the pledge and an insult to the religious feelings of all Muslims, with consequences most disastrous to the progress of humanity and co-operation between the Muslims and the Christians.

ASSISTANCE AND SYMPATHY DESIRED.

What is desired is not the control of this place or that, but the observance of treaty obligations and sympathetic support in the development of economic resources. The Turks have never acted but honourably, have always respected treaty obligations, and have ever been friendly to England and France.

CONCLUSIONS.

On review of all facts the conclusions we arrive at are as follows:—

(1) The integrity of the Ottoman Empire, with Constantinople as its capital, and control of the Straits as guaranteed by the various treaties, should be preserved as before.

(2) Protection should be given to the Muslims of Greece and other Balkan States where their lives, property, and honour are at the mercy of bigoted Christians, and compensation given to those Muslims who have suffered in the Balkan War.

(3) A basis of co-operation with the Muslims and Christians of the world cannot be established unless the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the Khilafat is once more guaranteed. . . .

We earnestly hope that the Peace Conference will give its decisions in respect of the Ottoman Empire and the Khilafat in accordance with the principles of justice, treaties, and pledges given to the Muslims of India and other countries.

Otherwise we fear that in place of settling questions for the peace of the world it will inaugurate an era which will create bitter animosity resulting in the effusion of blood between Muslims and Christians all over the world and for all time.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants.

[Here follow a large number of signatories of distinguished English, Pesrian, Arab, Indian, Somali and Burmese Muslims.]

—"Muslim Outlook."

January 5, 1920.

TATA STEEL WORKS.

30,000 MEN ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 25.

Men of all departments in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's works struck since 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It is estimated that thirty thousand are involved. The office staff is working.

LAHORE IN MOURNING.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL OF APPEALS IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

The news that the Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of the 21 persons convicted in connection with the Amritsar Riots produced quite a sensation in Lahore to-day. The city which was jubiliant and making elaborate arrangements for Lala Lajpatrai's reception at once wore a gloomy appearance and the idea of a public reception to Lala Lajpat Rai was abandoned. All flags and festoons and decorations were removed from the streets and shops and the people were seen in mourning. Lala Lajpat Rai who arrived here in the evening at 1 p.m by motor from Ferezepur was silently taken to his home, there being no reception and no jubilation.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR MAIL SERVICE TO BE DISCONTINUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

A press communiqué states:—

It has been decided by the Government of India that the experimental air mail service between Bombay and Karachi be discontinued. Accordingly, the last aeroplane for Bombay will leave Karachi so as to connect with the outward mail steamer of 6th March, 1920, and the last aeroplane for Karachi will leave Bombay with the inward mails which left London on the 19th instant, and which are due to reach Bombay about 9th March.

The British India Corporation Limited with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores has been registered at Cawnpore. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is Sir Alexander McRobert. The Deputy Chairman is Sir L. P. Watson; the other Directors being Mr. C. T. Allen (Cooper Allen & Co., Ltd.), A. Lulley (Secretary, Woollen Mills Company Ltd.), Mr. R. R. Briscoe (Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Ltd.), Mr. T. Gavin Jones (The Empire Engineering Co., Ltd.), Mr. S. P. Lilley (New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Dhariwal).

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

ALLEGED OFFENSIVE THREAT TO BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

ABOLITION OF CONTRACT CONTROL URGED.

The following resolutions were adopted at the extraordinary general meeting of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association held on Monday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ishverdas I. Mushru-Wala:—

(1) That this meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, Ltd., puts on record its strong resentment of the conduct of the Cotton Contracts Board in conveying to this Association through Mr. Anandilal Poddar the absurd but offensive and insulting threat that the said Cotton Contracts Board would suspend all the members of the managing committee of this Association from the clearing house if this Association did not revoke a certain resolution passed by it restricting the number of new members for the coming year. This meeting considers this action of the Cotton Contracts Board as highly arbitrary, improper and illegal, and a misuse of the vast powers entrusted to them and resolves that a proper representation be sent to Government demanding suspension and removal of all members of the said Cotton Contracts Board who were concerned in or responsible for such improper action.

This meeting resolves that this Association does not accept the proposal contained in the letter of the 2nd January, 1920, of the Cotton Contracts Board to the President of this Association. This meeting does not consider it desirable either in the interest of the trade or the furtherance of the objects of this Association to admit to the Hall of this Association any person or persons who are not members of the Association. This meeting regards the threat contained in the concluding part of the said letter that if this Association does not comply with the aforesaid wishes of the said Cotton Contracts Board, the said Board will not permit business to be done in this Association's Hall, as entirely unjustified and expresses its strong resentment against such high handed and arbitrary attempts to coerce this Association into acceptance of the aforesaid proposal of the said Cotton Contracts Board. In the face of such wrongful threat this meeting feels called upon to express with all the emphasis at its command that this Association declines and refuses to accept the said proposal of the Cotton Contracts Board or give any further consideration to it.

That this meeting authorises the President to communicate the above resolutions to the said Cotton Contracts Board and appoints a committee of Messrs. Shivnarayen Nemani, Dwarkadas Tribhovandas, Bankeylal Taliwala, Ishverdas I. Mushruwala, Gurdasram Tulsiram, Harjivandas Jivandas and Begraj Gupta and Dulerai Vanechand Desai Hon. Secretaries to take necessary action under the said resolutions.

AGAINST THE INTEREST OF COTTON MERCHANTS.

(2) The Bombay Cotton Brokers Association most humbly represents that Bill No. III of 1920 clause 5b is most injurious to and absolutely against the interest of cotton merchants and brokers who have to deal through the clearing house under the control of the Board with large sums of moneys and securities. The cotton trade is nervous of dealing through a body, which can and must act only through its officers and servants when responsibility for the acts and omissions of such officers and servants is sought to be removed from that body. Moreover, we beg to point out that Bombay Cotton Contracts Act was declared to be only a war measure and now that the war is over, the whole trade desires to be free from external and irresponsible control. We, therefore, most humbly beg to urge on your Excellency the immediate necessity of the abolition of the cotton contract control.

(3) This meeting resolves that a meeting of the cotton trade be called as early as possible for the herein below mentioned purposes:—

(a) To consider the Bill No. III of 1920—a bill to amend the Bombay cotton contracts control (War Provisions) Act, 1919.

(b) To consider the working of the present cotton contracts Board.

(c) To prepare and send a memorial and a deputation to the Government with a view to abolishing the Government control over the cotton trade.

(d) To appoint a committee which may work for the achievment of the hereinabove said purposes and besides these any other matter that may be brought forward at the above proposed meeting to.

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Social Service League, a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening when the following resolution was carried:—In the opinion of this meeting intercaste marriages are not opposed to Hindu Shastras and that permissive legislation on the lines of Mr. Patel's Bill cannot prejudicially affect the interests of the Hindu Society in any way and that this meeting accords its whole-hearted support to the measure and urges the Government of India and the official and non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council to lend their support to Mr. Patel's motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

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MADRAS POSTAL OFFICIALS.

PROTEST AGAINST UNEQUAL TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

At a meeting of postal officials of the city of Madras to consider about the recent revision of pay sanctioned by the Director-General a number of resolutions were passed regarding the grievances of postal employees. It was resolved to send the following telegram to the Director-General and the Viceroy:—

"Pending promised time scale, Madras Postal Association representing the city, pray immediate equal treatment for Madras with Bombay in the present revision. Prices of foodstuffs and necessaries not cheaper than Bombay. Lahore, Delhi and Karachi cheaper than Madras. Unequal treatment of Madras most disappointing and heart-rending, pray promised time scale similar to Telegraph department and sanction the present revision with retrospective effect from 1st January, 1920."

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND INDIAN STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am told that about half a dozen members of the Rajkot Lok Hitvardhak Sabha, a newly started political society, have arived in Bombay and they are going to approach the Reform Officer and tender evidence in connection with the new Reform Scheme for Native States. According to the Mont-Ford Report the first and second class States of Kathiawar are to be kept with the Government of India. These gentlemen from Rajkot seem to be of opinion that they should remain with the Provincial Governments.

I am afraid the opinion of keeping the States with the Provincial Governments will not be shared and approved of by the people in British India, far as far as I am aware, our leaders as well as the press supported the new scheme when it was placed before Mr. Montagu. If I remember rightly the Princes had drawn the scheme at a Conference held at Patiala where our Congress leaders were also present. The politicians in British India believed at the time that to keep the Native States with Provincial Governments would be a drag upon their progress when complete autonomy is granted. They also believed that both in the interests of the Princes and their people, they should go with the Government of India, because the political atmosphere and the political horizon of the Princes will be wider as well as nobler.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in the London "Times" which proposed the arrangement which is existing at present. Since the publication of that letter an agitation has been set on foot by those who favour the existing arrangement. If the Mont-Ford scheme is a 'settled fact' why this agitation? I am afraid these gentlemen are led away by those who are for the existing arrangement. If these gentlemen believe that Provincial Governments will be keener in the questions of the peoples of the Native States they are under a delusion. What did Provincial Governments do when there were administrative complaints from the subjects of Idar, Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan? Again there is the question of Treaty rights. When Mr. Montagu was in India, H.H. The Maharaja of Bikaner had complained that their Treaty rights were not properly observed. Perhaps the promise to the Princes in the latest Royal Proclamation is the outcome of this complaint. Whatever it may be, one thing is certain that in the matter of internal affairs of Native States neither the Provincial Governments nor the Government of India can interfere except in cases of gross misrule. Then again I am told that these gentlemen are going to place before the said officer grievances of the people of Native States. If this be so, I think they are taking altogether a wrong line, not only a wrong line but a destructive also. It will serve no useful purpose. On the contrary the step will injure the cause of the peoples of Native States. Those who approach the British authorities for reforms and redress of grievances in Native States will please note the following words of Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.,

"The nature of the tie between the Native States and the British Government may now be considered. Is the tie regulated by international or by constitutional Law? Are their territories part of the dominions of Great Britain or external to them..... This circumstance is often forgotten when Indian questions are discussed. Often the discussion proceeds on the assumption that the whole of India is under direct British rule and that the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Home Government can enforce throughout a common policy..... Again, political constitutions are sometimes proposed for India by extreme reformers that ignore the existence of Native States and would be quite incompatible with their continued existence."

In conclusion I submit that the right line to introduce reforms and redress grievances in Native States is to approach the Princes themselves. But before approaching Princes those who are anxious to serve the peoples of Native States should make it a point to create a sound and healthy public opinion in and out of Native States. The Sabha ought to build its status by inducing peoples from all States of Kathiawar to join it before it takes up any active movement in hand. Let the Sabha become a thoroughly representative body, otherwise the Government, princes and the public may question its *locus standi*,—Yours, etc.

A SUBJECT OF A NATIVE STATE.

RISE OF RENTS IN CALCUTTA.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The "Calcutta Gazette" to-day publishes the report of the enhancement of Calcutta Land Values and House Rents Committee. The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that there is sufficient evidence to show that there has been a considerable general rise in rent throughout Calcutta, though different portions of the town have been affected in different degrees. In the northern residential part, there is very little evidence to show that there has been an abnormal rise. In the southern and commercial portions of the town the rise appears to have been distinctly abnormal and in a considerable number of cases the Anglo-Indian community being perhaps the worst sufferers. The Committee give causes of the rise in land values and rents. They are (1) amassing large fortunes by the commercial population during the war, (2) commercial boom in Calcutta after the armistice, (3) increased population of Calcutta, (4) increased cost of building. The Commissioners are not of opinion that the enactment of a Rent Act on the lines of the legislation in England, Bombay and Rangoon is advisable. The Commissioners, however, suggest that an Act should be passed immediately appointing an authority to whom all parties under notice to quit and admitting their liability to ejectment could apply for an extension of date by which they will have to vacate or an extension of period of notice to quit. The Act should have a retrospective effect to the date of this report. Proceedings before the authority should be of a summary character. The Committee would give this authority power to grant an extension up to one year, subject to the right of appeal. No appeal should lie against the decision of this authority unless the time granted be over six months, when the landlord should have the right of appeal to courts. Other remedies suggested are the development of suburbs and formation of building societies for whom Government should acquire lands.

The final general memorandum on the sugarcane crop of 1919-20 issued by the Department of Statistics says:—The total area sown is estimated at 2,667,000 acres as against 2,884,000 acres last year showing a decrease of 7 per cent. The total yield of raw sugar (gur) is estimated at 3,001,000 tons as against 2,370,000 tons last year or an increase of 27 per cent. The season has on the whole, been favourable for crop.

HANDLEY PAGE AVIATORS

TO START FOR BOMBAY ON TUESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The Handley page aviators will start for Bombay flight on Tuesday. According to present plans it is understood that H.P. 9 refitted with parts needed (interchangeable) from the newly arrived H.P. 11 which is still in its packing cases will leave Calcutta at dawn on Tuesday next (March 2) and will reach Jubbulpore on the evening of that day at about 5 p.m. On its way a brief halt will be made at Gya which is expected to be reached at about 10 a.m. on Tuesday to give a passenger flight there. At Allahabad which will probably be reached at about midday the machine will descend for petrol. At Jubbulpore the machine will remain on Tuesday night and probably will stay over Wednesday also for passengers flights. Assuming the halt is made, H.P. 9 will resume its flight to Bombay on Thursday morning, March 4, stopping at Khandwa for petrol and arriving at Bombay towards evening probably at about 5 o'clock.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

A press communiqué, dated February 25th, states:—

Mahsuds:—Heavy rain fell on the night of the 22nd-23rd instant. On the 23rd the weather having cleared the Derajat column moved forward and occupied another group of villages in the Makin area. On the same day ten fortified towers were demolished as a punitive measure. A certain amount of opposition was encountered from snipers and the withdrawal was followed up by small enemy parties, who suffered losses from our gun rifle fire. Our casualties were five killed and seven wounded. On the 24th more towers were destroyed. They had no casualties. The Mahsuds held a Jirga men the 23rd instant, and this was still in progress on the 24th, but no definite agreement as to compliance with our terms has yet been arrived at.

Tochi:—A gathering of Khost tribesmen is reported to have come down to the Kurram on the 22nd instant.

A CASE OF FRAUD.

BENGALEE YOUTH GETS 2 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The sub-divisional Magistrate of Bangaon in Jessore district has just disposed of a sensational case of fraud in which the victim was a European lady of Simla and accused a young Bengalee. The case for prosecution was that some time past one Hridoy Bhusan Ghosh of Jadabpur had been regularly intercepting letters of some of local firms and thereby cheated, several intending customers of those firms by stealing their order letters and by supplying them with inferior stuff under different names. Some victims of this fraud having brought it to the notice of the Jessore Police, an enquiry was held with the result that the accused was prosecuted. In the present case a European lady of Simla was a victim. The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two months rigorous imprisonment.

At the annual conference of Agra Province Zemindars Association held at Allahabad under the chairmanship of the Raja of Terwa, Nawab Abdul Majid in moving a resolution about the Zemindars' representation on the Council said the representation of the Zemindar on the Council was not adequate and it was absolutely necessary their representation should be consistent with their status.

On Monday the Customs officials at Karachi seized 23,000 British and Turkish sovereigns being imported into India from the Gulf in a drow. The coins were carefully concealed in packages of dates and were only discovered by the Customs official probing a package of dates with a long steel needle which came into contact with something hard. The dates being unpacked bundles of gold coins were discovered from many other packages.

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POLO IN ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

The Connell Cup Polo Tournament has concluded and the trophy was won by the Wasp who beat the 2nd Lancers by four goals three.

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BURMA AND REFORMS.

HON. MR. HOLBERTON ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

RANGOON, Feb. 24.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce the Hon. Mr. Holberton referred to the recent Conference of Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and the Viceroy's speech and said:—"It is no use attempting to disguise the fact that things are not going to be the same in India in the future. The whole system of Government is to be revised and steady advance on education under British Rule has brought about a state of affairs which has encouraged the King Emperor and his advisers to embark on epoch-making changes. These will, we hope eventually prove to be to the advantage of India and the Empire as a whole. But for considerable number of years things will be at an experimental stage and it will take some time for the full recognition of the fact that the true interests of India can only be adequately served by cordial and complete co-operation between all Indian and European interests. The voice of the extremists who do not hesitate to say that we have exploited this country for our own benefit will gradually but certainly become faint. India cannot get on without vast sums of capital which European firms have invested and though this will infallibly come to be recognised there will be a very difficult interim period in which the greatest care and attention must be given to safeguarding our interests. If we are not careful this interim period may find us drifting towards a state of cleavage and dissension between European and Indian commercial interests resulting in lasting injury to India's commerce on which her future depends.

Dealing with rice control, the speaker urged, that the profits should be returned to Burma and alluded to an Indian firm's request that the exports from India should be uncontrolled while export from Burma should be controlled and thought that possibly the drain on Burma for cheap rice for India is greater than it needs to be. He urged the injustice of continued control of Burma rice while jute and other commodities were left untouched and said it was difficult to understand why rice should have been selected as the one commodity in all India that was not going to be allowed to make a fair profit. Failure of Rice Controller to provide adequate tonnage is resulting in enormous accumulations of exportable supplies in millers' hands which hampers ordinary course of trade and imposes on them heavy additional charges and financial strait. Mr. Holberton objected to the Government of India's refusal to accept principle of licence for enemy aliens and recalled the strange hold which Germans had obtained on rice and wolfram industries fearing that a similar petition to that obtained in 1914 may again rise in spite of their efforts.

SITUATION ON THE FRONTIER

MAHSUD SNIPERS ACTIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

A press communique states:—

Peshawar area:—On the night of the 20th-21st instant some tradesmen crept up to Jamrud Permeter camp and fired on one of our patrols killing two and capturing their rifles.

Mahsu:—On the 20th instant 17 towers and one hundred and sixty houses in Umar Khel Kach, south of Akin, were destroyed. Enemy snipers were very active and caused us about seventy casualties. On the 22nd instant five towers in Makin Gorge were demolished and Marobi with the exception of the mosque was destroyed. The enemy continue to snipe our posts on the line of communications.

Bannu and Derajat:—On the 17th instant some raiders were located and surrounded by the frontier constabulary in a house near Bannu. The house was burnt and five raiders killed while trying to escape. The constabulary had four casualties. Another party of raiders was successfully ambushed and punished near the Tank city on the night of the 19th-20th instant. The mounted constabulary followed the escaping raiders to Zam post and inflicted further casualties.

Kohat:—Two gangs of Wazir gun runners from the Kohat pass have been rounded up by Lovien near Bangu during the last few days. One gang lost 6 killed, one captured and nine rifles, and the other gang consisting of seven Wazirs with twenty rifles was captured complete.

M. G. CLIMO'S TRIBUTE TO MAHSUDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Associated Press Special Correspondent wires from Tanda China Raghza on the 21st:—

Destruction of the Makin area continues. On the 19th no fewer than fifteen towers and a number of houses were demolished. The same day the second fifth Gurkhas were heavily sniped and at one time were attacked with fury by a body of enemy whose rushes carried them to within a score of yards of our men before they were beaten off. Major-General Climo visited the camp to-day and presented immediate rewards for gallantry in the field. In the course of a short address he congratulated the recipients and praised their courage and said the Mahsuds were the most formidable fighters and in beating them on on their own ground the men had proved themselves superior to the enemy. Speaking to the British Officers the General dwelt on the difficulties of the campaign and the magnificent manner in which they had been overcome.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

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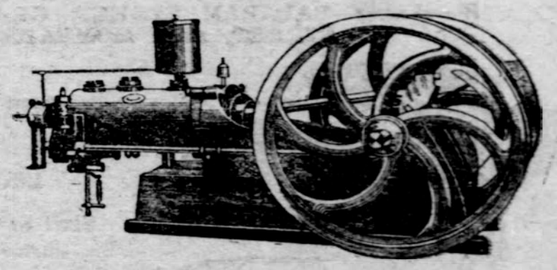

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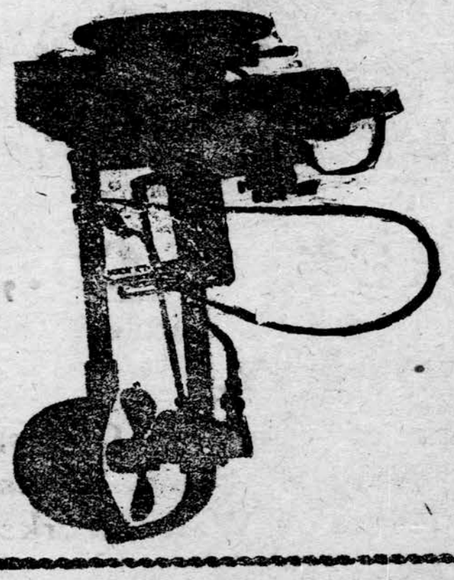

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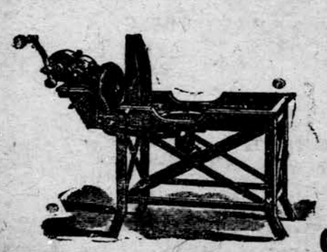

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